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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Africa (Sub-Sahara)**

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# Africa (Sub-Sahara)

JPRS-SSA-88-010

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### **Russia Awards Advanced Degrees to 3,500 Africans**

34190028a Contonou EHYUZU in French  
21 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] Upon completion of their studies at the First Institute of Medicine of Moscow, young citizens of more than 20 countries were awarded their diplomas in medicine and pharmacy. For almost 30 years this establishment of higher education has witnessed solemn graduation ceremonies. Founded more than 200 years ago and famous for its rehabilitation, surgery and pediatrics departments, it counts about 1,000 foreign citizens among its graduates.

In his address to the audience gathered in the Hall of the Scientific Council, Professor Vladimir Petrov, Rector of the Institute, referred to all members of the gathering as 'colleagues' without distinguishing between the faculty and the students who had just completed their 6 years of studies.

Singha Anupama, a citizen of India, said: "This day is for me a day of joy because I received my diploma, and a day of sadness because I have to leave my loyal friends."

Summer is the time when foreign citizens who are graduating from Soviet schools of higher education receive their diplomas. This year more than 3,500 Africans will be among them: engineers, builders, agronomists, teachers.

13410/12913

### **OATUU Urges African States To Repudiate Foreign Debts**

34000301b Lagos DAILY TIMES in English  
15 Dec 87 p 5

[Text] The Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) has called for the repudiation of Africa's external debt which it estimates has now reached 228 billion dollars.

Urging the repudiation of Africa's external debt OATUU also called for the rejection of the case-by-case approach to the debt problem (as favoured by creditors) and the formation of a debtor's cartel grouping African, Asian and Latin American countries, the last group of which accounts for 400 billion dollars of the Third World's external debt.

A communique issued after the 8-10 December Addis Ababa conference on Africa's foreign debt jointly sponsored by OATUU and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was also critical of the (IMF) and the economic adjustment programmes embarked upon by some 30 African states which it said has so far failed to yield positive results.

It said that the two Washington-based financial institutions were agents of multi-nationals intent on perpetuating the existing inequitable international economic order.

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### **ECOWAS Remains Hampered by Unratified Trade Treaty**

34000301a Ijeka NEWSWATCH in English  
28 Dec 87 p 41

[Article by Abiola Oloke; subtitle: "Non-Ratification of Trade Treaty Hinders Free Interactions in the Sub-Region"]

[Text] More than 12 years after the treaty establishing it was signed in Lagos and almost 11 years since its secretariat was set up, the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, has yet to achieve its main aim—unhindered trade among member-nations. Nigerian exporters, for instance, still complain that official trade within ECOWAS is still more difficult than trade with the European Economic Community, EEC, and American market.

Grace Ogunnusi, president of the Association of Nigerian Exporters, ANE, told NEWSWATCH: "Trade within ECOWAS is still a knotty issue. There are so many knots in it." Momodu Munu, the executive secretary of ECOWAS, told the WEST AFRICA magazine in August that delays in the take-off of trade liberalisation has been a "serious setback" to the community's ideal.

The major headache, however, is that the community's protocols on free trade in unprocessed goods, traditional handicrafts as well as industrial goods have not been ratified by a single country. The treaty was signed 10 years ago. But, virtually all member-states have ratified the treaty on non-aggression and free movement of citizens. Special protocols have been signed on issues of mutual assistance in defence matters—an area not included in the original treaty.

But why the foot-dragging on trade which is central to the union? The answer is both infrastructural and political, NEWSWATCH gathered. A very senior official of ECOWAS secretariat in Lagos told NEWSWATCH that in "every way, the problem is us," referring to the atmosphere of mutual suspicion of economic domination among the various states. The official who requested not to be named because "the issue is very sensitive due to its substantive nature," said that member-states are coming to realise that merely signing treaties may not be "meaningful unless they are implemented." According to him, instead of waiting for treaties to be implemented, ECOWAS should concentrate on the provision of infrastructures within the community. Ogunnusi also said that lack of common postal services, communication and transport is one of the problems facing ECOWAS trade.

The postal programme approved for the sub-region in 1980 is still in the pipeline though official sources say it is "well underway." There are no regular shipping services among member-states and much of the planned intra-ECOWAS road network still remain on paper. Daniel Faux, the organisation's director of transport, communications and energy, told a meeting of the West African Insurance Association, WAICA, in Banjul, The Gambia, 7-9 December, that the ECOWAS "is relentlessly pursuing the construction of the trans-West African highway." So far, and in spite of the unrelenting pursuit, only about 10 percent of the highway has been completed. Faux also told the insurers that member-states will enjoy direct telecommunication links from 1989 as "the present rudimentary and circuitous links are woefully inadequate for enhancing business" within the community.

ECOWAS' council of ministers in May 1982 decided on a 4-year programme to eliminate non-tariff barriers to trade such as prohibitions, quota restrictions and administrative barriers. As at now, nothing has been done on the issue.

Similarly, handicrafts such as leatherworks, wood, carpets, ceramic products and carvings, among others were granted "full exemption from import tax and duties," in May 1981 protocol signed by all the 16 states at a summit meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone. No sooner had the various heads of delegation arrived in their home countries than they forgot about the document in its entirety. The protocol still begs for ratification, a move which would have meant a substantial realisation of the ECOWAS dream.

The protocol on the implementation of trade liberalisation scheme which was supposed to be enforced by May 1983 also suffers the same fate because member-states, especially the francophone nations, still feel more secure doing business with Europe. Many smaller nations fear a crushing domination by Nigeria in the event of free

trade. It is generally known that the two parallel organisations in the region—the Francophone West African Economic Community, CEA, and the Mano-River Union have not been too receptive to the idea of lifting trade barriers. Munu attributes the situation to "problems of personality...the fear that in rationalising these activities, their identities might submerge."

But according to Henry Ogwah, who heads the ANE secretariat, "shutting down on neighbours and opening the gates to the European community is not the best that can happen to Africa. If we are afraid of domination, we won't develop."

Faux, in his address to the WAICA meeting, said a major factor in setting up ECOWAS was to ensure "success in the struggle against domination and subjugation" by forces outside the community. He urged the states "to cooperate as much as possible to create the resistance to external forces which will only become effective if the economies of the sub-region are strong and reasonably independent of support from outside."

In spite of its failure to promote official trade, ECOWAS has scored some modest achievements in other areas. The ECOWAS brown card is one of such feats. Through it, claims arising from accidents caused abroad are settled reciprocally. NEWSWATCH gathered, however, that only eight countries—Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Niger Republic, Cape Verde and Guinea have actually issued the card with about 75,000 issued in Nigeria since 1986.

The non-ratification of earlier treaties has not stopped the ECOWAS secretariat from placing more before its leaders towards achieving what Munu described as a community of "16 states, one destiny." Only last July in Abuja, ECOWAS' heads of state endorsed an economic recovery programme "to facilitate the recovery of member-states from the economic crisis created by the recession in the underdeveloped countries." The project, to be implemented in 3 years, is to cost U.S.\$900 million.

/9604



**'Ndalú' on Military Situation, Cuban Role**  
*34420078b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese*  
*5 Dec 87 p 1*

[Interview with "'Ndalú'," Chief of Angolan General Staff, by Carlos Cardoso, of AIM: "FAPLA Willing to Take the Offensive Against South African Army Positions, Declares Lieutenant General "'Ndalú'," Chief of Angolan General Staff"]

[Text]"The FAPLA are willing to go forward to an offensive against South African Army positions in southern Angola," says the Vice-Minister of Defense and Chief of the FAPLA General Staff, Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca ("Ndalú") in an exclusive AIM and TANJUG interview on Thursday in the city of Luanda.

The Security Council of the United Nations recently demanded the withdrawal of all South African troops from Angolan territory by the 10th of this month.

If the SADF do not withdraw by that date, will the FAPLA be willing to take the initiative and seek a confrontation on the positions currently held by the SADF in the south?

"Yes. We are going to have to reach that point. We see no other solution," said "Ndalú."

The war in the south of Angola, which, in the mind of many analysts, underwent a substantial change with the end of the South African air force's domination in the air, may in the upcoming weeks force South Africa to withdraw or risk the lives of thousands of its soldiers.

And this time, as opposed to what has been happening to date, the FAPLA may not be alone.

"As our President said, we, knowing that South Africa does not pay attention to the decisions of the international community, are not going to stand around and do nothing. We have allies and we are going to ask for all the aid needed to expel the South Africans from Angola. We know that the 'apartheid' government only understands the language of force," said this member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party.

AIM asked him if that might mean the re-entry of Cuban troops in the area of combat with the SADF.

"We cannot rule that out, because the Cubans are in Angola; those military units are here to prevent large South African invasions. We cannot rule out the possibility of combat between Cuban troops and the South African invaders, because the fact that the South Africans penetrated into our territory constitutes an invasion. Accordingly, we cannot rule out that possibility," he stated.

The Chief of the FAPLA General Staff recalled that the Cuban troops had been withdrawn from the south because "the presence of the Cubans on the Namibian border, in the view of South Africa and some Western countries that supported 'linkage,' harmed the possible implementation of Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council.

"We decided that the Cuban forces should move away from the border in order to avoid what they called the Cuban danger with relation to the future independence of Namibia. But we see that our hopes were not fulfilled. The South Africans continue to violate our territory. The Lusaka Agreement (1984) has been completely violated by South Africa, and we see that there is nothing definite with regard to implementation of Resolution 435," he said.

For the present, the situation in the south is characterized by SADF attacks on FAPLA positions.

AIM asked if the SADF wants to stop deployment of the FAPLA along the road linking Menongue and Cuito Cuanavale.

"Yes. We foresaw that. They are trying to prevent us from establishing supply lines to our troops to the east of Cuito Cuanavale. They usually attack from the air."

He specified that the present objective of the SADF is to take Cuito Cuanavale, "because we have an advance position there, with a runway."

"But there is another reason. They need to justify the losses they've suffered in the light of domestic public opinion. They have to launch a spectacular action in order to justify the losses. The taking of a position as important as Cuito Cuanavale now would justify the losses in their armed forces," he stated.

Right now, there continue to be skirmishes between the FAPLA and the SADF, with the use of long-range artillery, such as G-5 and G-6, over Cuito Cuanavale as well, said "Ndalú."

"They are trying to prevent the use of our air force," he added.

He stated that the present combat actions are of the same scope as those that were carried out in September and October between the two armies. With regard to the number of South African troops on the ground, said "Ndalú," there was an increase over the September-October period.

"Around Cuito Cuanavale we detected 3 South African battalions and another one between Cuando Cubango and Cunene. This is more than were there in October," said "Ndalú."

"Ndalu" added that South African battalion 62, which was sent to the Cuito Cuanavale zone, is comprised entirely of South African troops. It is operating with 3 or 4 UNITA battalions, which they call regular battalions, and which are troops that supplement the South African troops under a single South African command.

He added that the South Africans have their operational command in Mavinga, where, "Ndalu" commented in passing, there is "a certain Major Pires, who was with the PIDE. In Mavinga, there are also mercenary forces, he said.

The number of South African aircraft knocked down since September, said the FAPLA General Staff Chief, is now over 40.

"In the last few days we knocked down 3 airplanes: 1 Mirage and 2 Impalas. We have the wreckage of an Impala. It was knocked down in Cuvelai and the pilot was killed," he clarified.

The aircraft that have been knocked down include Mirage-3, Impalas, troop transport planes, helicopters, and small reconnaissance planes, and, recently, reconnaissance devices operated by remote control.

"Ndalu" stated that he has information that the SADF possess in Mavinga a "reconnaissance plane runway, possibly for the craft that flight under remote control."

"Ndalu" added that the FAPLA very recently destroyed 2 "Kasspirs" and a "Ratel," which could mean that more than 30 soldiers were killed. Each "Kasspir" carries an average of 14 soldiers.

He affirmed that the SADF continue to attack the FAPLA in the south, because they want to weaken our units so that when Resolution 435 is implemented we won't have the possibility of defeating the UNITA forces immediately.

That, said "Ndalu," could bring about "destabilization against the United Nations forces, perhaps with UNITA elements attacking those forces, which could delay the process (of Namibian independence) and South Africa would not be blamed for it."

13331

**Mengistu Condemns International News Agencies**  
*34000300b Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*  
*15 Jan 88 p 2*

[Italics as published]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Thursday—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam yesterday lashed out at international news agencies accusing them of being at the service of "vested interests" committed to the plunder of Africa's inalienable resources.

Their purpose was to perpetuate cultural domination over their former colonies by distorting, manipulating and sensationalising news about Africa, he told a conference of African Information Ministers.

The agencies strategy was to reinforce the impression that nothing but a plethora of evils and ills—rampant corruption, *coups d'etat* disease and starvation—came out of Africa, he said.

Stressing that the "monopolistic" foreign media seldom reported on efforts by developing countries "to root out problems which in no small part are the legacy of colonial neglect," the Ethiopian leader said little was, therefore, to be expected of them by way of encouraging peaceful development or of North-South or South-South co-operation.

His message was read out at the opening of the three-day conference by Ethiopian Information Minister Abdulhaziz Yusuf.

/09599

**Regional Committee Members Meet, Assess Villagization**

**Methodical Implementation Urged**  
*34000321 Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Dec 87 pp 1, 4*

[Text] Arba Minch (ENA)—Comrade Addis Tedla, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Prime Minister of the PDRE, Sunday underscored that the villagization programme which is intended to transform the livelihood of the rural population should be carried out in a more consolidated manner.

Comrade Addis made the statement after listening to explanation at a meeting focusing on the villagization programme being implemented in Gamo Goffa region.

At the meeting, which was attended by the regional villagization coordinating committee members, Comrade Addis stressed the need to exert maximum effort to convince the rural population on the advantages of villagization.

Comrade Addis noted that the Omo Agricultural Development Project under way in the region would play a vital role in changing the living conditions of the nomadic population in the area. He called on members of the various development committees in the area to vigorously strive to implement the project.

Earlier, Comrade Kassahun Tafesse, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gamo Goffa region, said in a report he presented to the meeting that 31 villages consisting of 7,599 dwelling units have so far been established in the region as part of the villagization programme in this part of the country.

In another development, a total of 135,922 families have been resettled in four districts of Bichena province, Gojjam region.

The settlers are living in 42,163 houses constructed in 185 villages. Over 10,660 of the houses are tinroofed and the remaining thatched. Nine elementary schools have been constructed in the villages.

Digging of wells and cleaning of springs have been undertaken so that settlers may have ready access to clean water.

Similarly, prizes and certificates were given last Saturday to 297 peasants who had been resettled in villages in the Tedele and Harole area of Chebo-Gurage province, Shoa region and have since become self-reliant.

Villagization project workers who organized the peasants into producers' cooperatives and trained them in various crafts were also given awards.

Under the project, which also included nine other newly organized villages and run by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in cooperation with the Menonite Mission, 4,749 families have been resettled after being moved from denuded parts of the country or urban areas where they were unemployed.

Kindergartens built in three of the villages and a mass organization centre were opened the same day. Some 600 children are being accommodated in these and four other kindergartens opened earlier.

The area representative of the RRC pointed out on the occasion that the peasants resettled in the Tedele and Harole area cultivated 4,507 hectares of land during 1978-79 E.C., producing 30,832 quintals of food grain.

Some 12,800 hectares of land are under cultivation in the nine resettlement areas in the district, it was reported.



**Results in Kaffa Region Cited**

34000321 Addis Ababa *THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD* in English 31 Dec 87 p 1

[Italics as published]

[Text] Jimma (ENA)—A total of 704,461 peasants and their families were moved in line with the villagization scheme to their new 1063 villages in 34 districts of Kaffa region built with the active participation of the peasantry during the past two years.

The new houses totalling 177,685 were constructed within 706 *kebele* peasant associations.

A meeting which assessed the villagization process now under way in Kaffa region was conducted yesterday at the regional WPE Committee office chaired by Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Prime Minister of the PDRE.

Comrade Begashaw Atalay, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Kaffa region, briefed the meeting on the activities so far undertaken in the villagization programme in the region.

Explaining that the Villagization Programme has enabled compatriots to improve their living conditions within a short time, Comrade Alemu urged that a concerted effort must be made for the success of the Villagization Programme by coordinating labour, knowledge and material resources of the people with the government's technical assistance.

Comrade Alemu toured development activities undertaken in Jimma province by the Hurji-Dima Peasants Producers' Cooperative. The Hurji-Dima Peasants Producers' Cooperative has 150 members and uses oxen and a tractor to cultivate 300 hectares of farm land.

/09599

**Official Denies Reports of Beef Exports**

34000300c Nairobi *DAILY NATION* in English 10 Jan 88 p 8

[Italics as published]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Saturday—The head of a state-run Ethiopian corporation has vehemently denied accusations published in Britain that his country is exporting large quantities of beef to Europe while millions of Ethiopians are facing starvation.

Mr Gelana Kejela, general manager of the Ethiopian Livestock Resources Development and Meat Corporation, described the volume of his country's beef exports to Europe as "negligible," saying they were in reality intended to earn foreign exchange with which to purchase grain and overcome suffering in his country.

Several publications in the United Kingdom, including last weekend's edition of the *Sunday Times*, had reported large consignments of Ethiopian beef being marketed in England and other European countries.

The allegations have reportedly put supermarkets at the centre of a row over whether or not they should stock beef from Ethiopia on moral grounds.

Meanwhile, Britain will give Ethiopia a further 40,000 tonnes of food aid to help feed more than five million people affected by drought, the official Ethiopian News Agency said today.

/09599

### **Increasing Role of Cuban International Workers Noted**

34420079a Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in  
Portuguese 22 Dec 87 p 8

[Text] Since he became president of the republic by means of a coup d'etat in November 1980, Nino Vieira has been gradually increasing the number of Cuban "internationalists" in Guinea-Bissau. There are at present about 300, in other words a group three times the size of that in the days of former president Luis Cabral. About 200 are assigned to the security force (political police) and the Armed Forces.

Despite the fact that he has invariably shown a certain fascination with Fidel Castro in public, and in addition to that regards the Cuban system as a "model," sources close to Nino Vieira say that these attitudes are a matter of mere "convenience." Much stronger than his seeming attraction for Cuba (where he lived for several years) is Nino Vieira's appreciation for the role the Cubans are playing as guardians of the regime in Guinea-Bissau.

International organizations concerned with human rights regard Guinea-Bissau as one of the most repressive countries in Africa (although the situation has recently improved). This repression, which has included arbitrary arrests, torture, executions and an unprecedented number of deaths in the prisons, was the tool used by Nino Vieira to deal with the successive political convulsions which his country has been experiencing, and to neutralize his enemies.

And as domestic instability has grown worse, the head of the government in Bissau has been asking Cuba for ever more "internationalists," and in most cases they have been assigned to the security forces (AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 14, p 8, and No 17, p 13). His corps of bodyguards currently includes three Cubans (provided by Fidel Castro), and even his childrens' nurse, Ana

Maria, is a Cuban. Recently, Cuba sent him an ophthalmologist, as well, and he is now working with his personal physician, Xisto Mariano, also a Cuban.

Apart from the military advisers and those in the security force (its head is a Cuban official, Commander Moya, who served in the "resistance" with the PAIGC), there are currently in Guinea-Bissau approximately 70 additional civilian "internationalists," 50 of them doctors. But there are also, among other things, teachers of music. The doctors enjoy a very poor reputation and there has been a clear reluctance to deal with them on the part of the people.

Each of the Cuban "internationalists" has a monthly subsidy paid in local currency by the government in Bissau. But through the secret funds of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cuba receives compensation in strong currency. In January of this year, Cuba complained at the meeting of the mixed commission of the conditions under which its "internationalists" are living, particularly with regard to housing.

In February of 1986, Nino Vieira headed a delegation from his country to the Cuban Communist Party Congress, at which he delivered a hotheaded address endorsing some of the viewpoints of Cuba on international issues. Later it was learned that this address had been written for him by the head of the pro-Soviet wing of the PAIGC, Vasco Cabral.

At that time, Nino Vieira proposed to Cuba that programs for economic cooperation in sectors such as lumbering, crop raising, livestock breeding and fishing be established. He agreed to grant facilities so that the Cubana airline can use the Bissau airport, and he obtained a guarantee of assistance from Havana for the operation of a medical school. In 1987, Cuba awarded him the Playa Giron Medal.

05157

### **Recall of Parliament Causes Speculation**

34000289d Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 25 Dec 87 1 Jan 88 p 11

[Text] When the speaker of the national assembly Mr Fred Mati, recalled parliament 2 weeks ago, a few days after the house had adjourned sine die, speculation was rife that the move had something to do with next year's general election. As it turned out, the MPs were recalled so as to deliberate on a local government bill which seeks to shorten the terms of office of all elected local government officials so that they can end on a date appointed by the minister. According to the provisions of the existing act, the terms of service of civic leaders were expected to run until the end of 1988 and the air of urgency over the bill raised speculation that it was aimed at enabling the president to call elections early next year with both parliamentary and civic elections being held simultaneously as usual. Despite opposition from some backbenchers that prolonged the debate on the bill, it was expected to be passed this week after which the house will adjourn again for the Christmas holiday. Under the circumstances, observers suspect that this may be the final business for Kenya's fifth parliament.

/9604

### **MP, Muslim Leader Clash Over Freedom of Religion**

34000300a Nairobi SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jan 88 pp 1, 24

[Article by Raphael Kahaso in Mombasa: "Muslim Leader Under Fire For Anti-Government Slur"]

[Text] The secretary general of a little known Islamic organisation, ISALAMIYYA of Kenya with its head office in Lamu, Mr Mohammed A. Amana, has come under fire for implying that the Kenya government does not respect the freedom of worship of Muslims.

The Member of Parliament for Lamu East, Mr Mzamil Omar Mzamil, in an exclusive interview with "Sunday Times" in Mombasa, said Mr Amana's allegations are outrageous and should be treated with the contempt they deserve.

He said he was surprised to hear Mr Amana who is also the Lamu District Kanu organising secretary alleging that the government erred when it cancelled a permit for Islamic open air meetings in October, last year.

Mr Amana is said to have written a lengthy letter to the government alleging the steps taken by the government against the Islamic religious riots in Mombasa last year amounted to a denial of the freedom of worship.

Police on October 30, 1987 used teargas to disperse a crowd of about 4,000 Muslims at the Provincial Commissioner's office after the crowd refused to disperse so that the coast PC would talk to their leaders.

The Lamu MP called on the Lamu District Kanu chairman, Mr Ali Mahrus to convene an urgent Kanu executive committee meeting to determine disciplinary steps to be taken against Amana.

Meanwhile the Kanu chairman for Lamu district Mr Ali Mahrus, yesterday termed Mr Amana's letter to the Minister of State Mr Justus ole Tipis, as misleading.

Mr Mahrus who called at the "Sunday Times" offices in Mombasa, said no political or religious committee in Lamu decided about writing the letter to the government.

"Mr Amana's allegations are personal to himself. There is no doubt that he is being used by some outside forces to create chaos in the country," the chairman said.

The Lamu Kanu chairman promised that steps would be taken soon by his branch against Mr Amana for his unbecoming conduct.

He said all Lamu Muslims are loyal to the government and have no quarrel over anything with the government.

The Member of Parliament for Lamu West Mr Omar T. Mzee, who also called at the "Sunday Times" offices in Mombasa, called on the Lamu District Kanu chairman to convene a meeting of the executive committee to discuss the Amana issue with a view to disciplining him.

He said as Amana is a senior Kanu officer in Lamu, what he had done is a very irresponsible act that can cause disunity among the people.

He called on the government to investigate Amana to determine the circumstances that led him to allege what is in his letter to the government.

"I wish to assure the government that the feelings expressed by Amana are his own personal feelings and are not shared by the people of Lamu."

/09599

### **Foreign Doctors Required To Move To Rural Areas**

34000298b Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 12 Jan 88 pp 1, 4

[Article by Emman Omari: "Ultimatum for Foreign Doctors"]

[Text] All non-specialist foreign doctors operating in the major towns in the country have been given until January next year to move to the rural areas or close down altogether.

Announcing the move yesterday, the Director of Medical Services, Professor Thomas Ogada, said the restriction is intended to ensure the general practitioners market is left to Kenyans only.

The affected urban areas are Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Nyeri, Eldoret and Thika according to a circular letter being sent out to the affected doctors.

Such urban centres will be left only to Kenyan general practitioners.

The letter says in part: "You are being advised that licences for private practice for medical practitioners in the municipalities mentioned above will not be renewed automatically for 1989".

Prof Ogada said in the letter that consideration will be given to Kenyan citizens first, then non-citizens, "should their services still be needed."

He said the restriction does not affect dentists and specialists. "They are however free to go and open up private clinics in the rural areas where their services are mostly needed," he said of the restricted doctors.

Although he would not specify the number of doctors affected by the move, Prof Ogada said the number is so big that if they still wish to carry on with practice in the country, they will help to spread medical facilities in the rural areas. He said he had licensed about 400 clinical officers to operate clinics and that they are doing a good job in the rural areas. "We are registering and licensing Kenya registered nurses who will start practice by end of this month," he said.

Prof Ogada said the decision to restrict non-citizens was taken by the medical board and "it is aimed at easing the already crowded market in the urban centres.

"We have enough of Kenyan general practitioners to operate in these centres."

But the medical services boss admitted Kenya is not self-sufficient in the specialist medical areas. He said there are about 600 Kenyan doctors, nearly half of whom are working at the Kenyatta National Hospital, leaving the rural areas without enough doctors.

Parliament passed a law during the last session banning foreign lawyers from operating in the country. But, unlike their medical counter-parts who have been given option to move to rural areas, the new law does not allow foreign lawyers to carry on business anywhere else in the country.

/09599

**Banks Unhappy With New Lending Restrictions**  
*34000299c Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*  
12 Jan 88 p 5

[Article by NATION reporter: "Banks Unhappy With New Loans Directive"; italics as published]

[Text] Commercial banks are unhappy with the Central Bank of Kenya's recent directive requiring them to restrict the growth rate of their lending to less than one per cent a month.

The directive, issued last December 4, asked the banks to restrict their lending to all borrowers except the central government to only 0.8 per cent a month.

Banking sources told the *Nation* yesterday that the directive would not be "in the best interests of the country." They said it would reduce the amount of investment funds, and therefore the level of economic activities. This will reduce the rate of economic growth and development, they said.

One banker said commercial banks would be forced to cut down on high risk lending, especially to the agricultural sector and small scale manufacturing ventures.

He said the other major borrowers, the multinational corporations, would experience little, if any, adverse affects.

"They are likely to secure investment funds from their parent companies abroad or simply resort to their huge retained profits," the banker said.

Such companies therefore will not be affected by the credit squeeze in the manner the Central Bank expects, while inflation will still take place.

The banker said this would be a dangerous situation for the economy, because the sectors and groups the economy tries to protect would be hurt most, while multinationals flourish.

Another source said this was the first time a credit squeeze was being imposed in retrospect. The announcement was made in December while the base for the growth is backdated to September 30, 1987.

It was explained that banks were finding it difficult to reduce loans they had sanctioned before September 30.

"We simply cannot reduce the approved loans. We have obligations to our customers," the banker said.

The banks have requested the Kenya Institute of bankers to urgently convene a meeting to discuss the matter.

Meanwhile, commercial banks have raised their lending rates from 14 to 14 1/2 per cent, the *Nation* learnt yesterday.



The new rates become effective on January 18, banking sources said.

/09599

**Editorial Urges Compromise, Statesmanship in Sudan**

34000299a Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
14 Jan 88 p 6

[Text] The southern Sudanese conflict continues into 1988, despite the urgency of the need to resolve it and let the people of the region, as well as the rest of Sudan, pursue their legitimate life goals in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility.

The conflict has not been resolved, not so much because of intractable difficulties and issues, but rather because of a lack of political will both on the side of the Khartoum Government and the rebels and their supporters.

There has been no shortage of people of goodwill within the Eastern Africa region, as well as elsewhere, who have offered to give their time and resources to help the Sudanese meet and come to grips with their problems and differences. So far most of the offers of help have been quietly noted but forgotten.

Kenya is one of the venues suggested where the warring parties could meet and settle their differences, thus laying down the basis for a more united and peaceful Sudan.

The offer was not motivated by a desire to gain any advantage. Rather it was motivated by a shared concern that our own brothers and sisters are being denied the chance to address their true problems by a war that could be sorted out through negotiation.

True the Khartoum Government and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) have held a few rounds of talks at the political level in Addis and in Britain. But, on the whole, they have been hesitant in taking decisive steps that could bridge the small gap separating the two sides, thus allowing the war to continue.

In the meantime, the bid to gain the upperhand in the war has continued to take a rising toll in Sudanese lives, civilian and military. For example, the two battles for the south-eastern border towns of Kurmak and Gizen left 600 people dead last month.

Claims of victory may be good for the narrow constituencies supporting the war from either side. But we are sure the majority of the Sudanese people realise it is Sudanese lives that are being sacrificed in an unholy war.

The people of southern Sudan have serious grievances, but they cannot be erased through the force of arms. Those grievances can only be solved within the context of a united Sudan.

It is the feeling that Khartoum was not interested in solving southern grievances which led to the 1983 rebellion. In fact, the Khartoum Government, then led by Mr Gaafar Numeiry, made matters worse when it imposed the Islamic law on the southerners.

Obviously the rebels want greater autonomy and more economic benefits for the south. They also have been demanding that sharia be abolished, and they are refusing to recognise the transitional constitution under which Sudan is currently governed.

The government of Prime Minister Sadek el-Mahdi has generally demurred or refused to agree to most of those demands. It has refused to rescind sharia, even though largely ignoring it.

Now the rebels have eased up in some of their demands, according to Mr Mahdi. They have agreed to a ceasefire with the army on condition that the government end its six-month-old state of emergency. They are ready to recognise, with some reservations, the traditional constitution. And they are ready to allow sharia to continue to be applicable in Muslim-majority areas.

With those concessions, some of the more contentious of issues have been narrowed considerably and there is no reason why there should not be a settlement in the coming months. The Mahdi Government, whose legitimacy is recognised internationally, should now move quickly to ensure that war ends, but on terms that will not leave the south still aggrieved and disposed to further rebellion. True statesmanship is called for here.

/09599

**Pests, Drought Threaten Rice Crop**

34000111 Port Louis L'EXPRESS in English  
7 Jan 88 p 5

[Text] A drought sweeping Madagascar has been aggravated by a wave of pests including grasshoppers and rats and the Indian Ocean island could be threatened with famine this year, Agriculture Ministry sources said on Wednesday.

Madagascar's rainy season usually begins in October or November, but the sources said very little rain had fallen for the last three months, despite efforts to produce rain artificially by seeding clouds.

The country would have to import at least 350,000 tons of rice in 1988 to make up for production losses, but it was still too early to assess local rice output from the current 1987/88 harvest, the sources said. Production estimates will not be available until late February and a plague of insects and rodents could well destroy much of

the grain before it is harvested, they added. Rice is the staple food of Madagascar's 10 million population and has been the main casualty of the current drought.

The Agriculture Ministry sources said root crops such as potatoes, taro and cassava would be less affected.

The left-wing government of President Didier Ratsiraka has not appealed for international food aid to compensate for production shortfalls. But the sources said that unless food aid was provided, many parts of Madagascar could suffer famine this year.

The government's aim of making Madagascar self-sufficient in food by 1990 now seemed unattainable, they said.

Rice production in the densely populated Antananarivo region was only 400 000 tons in 1986/87, far short of the region's demand for 700,000 tons, and this year's output would be lower still, they noted.

/09599

**Armed Forces Capture Principal RENAMO Base in Gaza's Nhanala Region**

*34420071a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
28 Dec 87 p 1*

[Text] Last Thursday, units of the Mozambican armed forces captured by assault the most important base of the armed bandits in Gaza. The terrorists' strategic position was situated in the Nhanala region, about 90 km from Vila do Chibuto in the eastern part of the district of the same name. Using this base, the armed bandits had been executing the orders of their leaders from abroad in carrying out terrorist activities, efforts at destabilization and sabotage at various sites in the Gaza province. Specifically, based upon South Africa's plans for destabilization of the region, the armed bandits, operating out of Nhanala, had been leveling attacks on the Limpopo railroad line serving those countries in the interior that are members of SADCC. The bandits also planned to interrupt highway traffic on National Highway 1, isolating Maputo; this was also part of South Africa's plan to stir up international public opinion in psychological terms.

The decisive battle that led to the taking of the enemy base lasted 15 minutes. During the battle, our army killed 18 bandits and put in a disorganized rout more than 1,000 others, a number that is increased by the hundreds of civilians that were being held in captivity by the criminals.

Although the battle lasted only a short time, it was not an easy victory for our army's units, some of which were comprised of special combat forces that had to use all of their resources in a test of their technical abilities against the agents of the South Africa racist regime.

Nhanala is located in the Chibuto district, which is made up of rural communities; the people in the district's small towns were farming the fertile land of the district up until last June, at which time the bandits arrived, destroying the fruits of the sweat and sacrifice of the local people.

Some of the people were able to escape assassination at the hands of the terrorists, but others, most of them elderly people, women, children and adolescents, in the face of the repressive, punitive and threatening measures adopted by the bandits, were forced to surrender to the inhuman oppression. It was an oppression marked by instrumentalization and brutalization of the people who were unable to escape assassinations, physical and psychological torture, and forced labor.

Last Friday, in mid-morning, NOTICIAS personnel arrived in Nhanala and witnessed the events of several days; they included four counterattacks by the armed bandits, all of them repelled immediately by units of our army assigned to assure complete control of the area. The criminals tried to retake their lost position, but it was in vain.

At this time, the bandits are in disarray, and their frustrated attacks are aimed at the recovery of arms hidden on the base and at the utilization of the Nhanala lagoon, one of the few sources of water in the locale.

At the time our reporting teams left, it had not yet been possible to establish definitively the quantity and the exact types of armaments that the armed bandits left at the Nhanala base. There is reliable information that there are deposits there of important quantities of light arms and munitions supplied by South Africa.

The NOTICIAS reporting team spoke with the military leaders of the four forces that, starting from different points in the Chibuto district, met at Nhanala. During the march, and before the base had been taken, there were 14 encounters with the bandits, who hoped to be able to prevent the combined forces from capturing the base.

The military leaders said that their main difficulty during the march to the base was flooded rivers and elevated water levels in the lagoons, but not their encounters with the armed bandits. Referred to by the bandits as their "provincial base," Nhanala is an area of 4000 square meters, the greater part of which is covered by forest and dense vegetation, making its identification difficult either by air reconnaissance or by the use of infantry units. In the district were found almost 1,000 huts constructed mainly of zinc plates and cloth covers. Also found were articles of furniture, domestic pieces, and innumerable other things, all of which are to be stored. They are the property of local citizens, the majority of which left to work in neighboring countries and were assaulted on Highway 1. Others were victims of attacks on the access roads to Chibuto and Manjacaze.

There are practically no inhabitants in the region around Nhanala, since the armed bandits, because of the localization and strategic importance of the base, permitted no one who was not part of the base to come close, fearing that the base's presence would be revealed to the authorities.

At the provincial base were also found improvised graves of those who had been assassinated, including the visible corpses of women and children, all of them near the place where the armed bandits organized summary judgment sessions that almost invariably led to the physical elimination of individuals, usually through the use of firearms or by beatings.

Nhanala was a name to be feared, and the leadership of the bandits was well known by many local people who, during the attack on the base, escaped from the armed bandits and later described the activities that were carried out there; they were almost beyond description in their cruelty and inhumanity. There is no trace at the base of the development of any kind of productive activity.

The survivors reported to us that they lived on the meat of cows stolen from the local ranchers of Chibuto and Chokwe, and on products stolen during raids on shops. The bandits left many pamphlets and papers in their cabins, documents of no importance whatsoever which, according to military sources, indicates that the enemy knew that defeat was inevitable, and prepared for it in time. Immediately after the base was taken, pursuit operations against the bandits were begun in several directions in light of the knowledge that some had tried to reach the South African border and others the province of Inhambane.

According to military sources contacted by NOTICIAS in Nhanala, the armed bandits may try to get to other refuge points in Inhambane, where conditions will be better for receiving supplies from the air, mainly in the form of arms to replace those lost.

There also exists the possibility that the bandits will be resupplied in the Gaza/South Africa border zones. This is, in fact, a strong possibility, since aircraft flying at low altitudes were heard in the region last Friday night; those flights were confirmed several days previously by military columns moving toward Nhanala.

The major concern at this time is the transformation of the region, so recently a place of terror and death, back to what it always was: a rural community. Forces are being sent there from the party and the government to assist the local people in moving back onto their lands. The same military sources will support not only the return of the people, but, above all, their organization into self-defense forces that will assure the tranquility and peace of Nhanala.

12857



### Columnist Analyzes Parties to Dispute Regarding Nation

34000306a Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English  
18 Dec 87-8 Jan 88 p 14

["Political Perspective" by Gwen Lister]

[Text] Another year has passed—a decade since the adoption of the United Nations settlement plan for Namibia—and still no end to the war; no solution to the Namibia dispute. Namibia faces another year of bondage; another year under the yoke of colonialism and a proxy government; another year of war and the resultant dreadful and increasing toll in human life. Now is the time for organisations and individuals to reassess and come up with a concrete and effective plan of action to break the chains in 1988 and reach the goal of a free Namibia.

In order to draw up a practical plan of action for the future—the goal being a free and independent Namibia in which justice and peace prevails—parties, individuals and organisations need to reassess the activities of the past year, and decide whether progress (if any) has been made towards the ultimate goal of removing Africa's last colony from the yoke of south African colonialism.

Let us take a look at parties involved in the Namibia dispute and see what (if any) achievements have been made in 1987:

**The Western Contact Group:** Consisting of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France and West Germany, the so-called Western Contact Group remains in a state of dormancy, unwilling, it appears, to do anything but pay lip service to the settlement plan embodied in Security Council Resolution 435. Reluctant to take on the South African Government for its intransigence concerning a Namibia settlement plan, the Western Contact Group is effectively assisting the Pretoria Government to maintain its grip on Namibia. Essentially defunct, Namibians cannot expect this Contact Group to contribute to a solution for this country in the New Year.

**The United Nations:** Little has been achieved by this world organisation in bringing independence for Namibia any closer. Conferences have been held; resolutions adopted in the Security Council; but no progress made towards a settlement. One of the most concrete actions concerning Namibia was the UN Council for Namibia's legal action in The Hague concerning UN Decree Number 1 on the protection of Namibian natural resources. Generally though, no one expects the UN to bring about self-determination and Namibia; at least not until such time as certain member states begin to take their participation more seriously.

**The South African Government:** Little need be said on this subject. The main player in the Namibia dispute, little can be achieved without the cooperation of the

colonial power concerning Namibian independence. In a nutshell: the price is not yet too high for South African occupation of Namibia. Resolution 435 has been abandoned as a settlement plan; and the future of this country depends increasingly on what sort of scenario the South Africans can create in neighbouring Angola. The Pretoria Government do not want a Swapo government in Namibia; neither do they want an MPLA Government in Angola. Jonas Savimbi would be far more acceptable as the Angolan head of state; and if the south Africans, with their increased military involvement, can achieve this, then they will dictate the pace in Namibia as well. The threat of sanctions has had little more than a psychological effect on the South Africans; and even an abandoning of (or solution to) the Cuban linkage question is unlikely to result in an implementation of the UN settlement plan. Until such time as there is a radical escalation in the loss of white South African lives in Angola; increased, and effective, pressure from the international community; a change of attitude on the part of the U.S. Government; and increased economic costs; and widespread resistance from Namibians themselves; South African presence in Namibia will not be moved.

**The Interim Government:** Has done nothing at all to promote either a peaceful solution to the conflict, or self-determination and independence in the country. Caught between its allegiance to the South African Government and its fear of Swapo domination, the interim government are unable to make any true or effective contribution to Namibia or Namibians. In fact the interim government has assisted in, and encouraged, increased South African domination and occupation of Namibia. They have given South Africa the mandate for the continued oppression of Namibians and militarisation of the country.

**The /AI-//Gams Grouping:** Defunct, dormant and ineffectual. Apart from a 435 signature campaign (which was never concluded in any case) the /Ai-//Gams grouping—consisting of the Council of Churches, Swapo, and other politically progressive organisations—has failed to implement its plan of action. Member parties of /Ai-//Gams have been more effective in their own right, than the grouping itself. The concept of /Ai-//Gams is being kept alive essentially by Hitjevi Vei's press statements, but the attempt at unity between progressive groupings has not been realised.

Organisationally, most political parties inside Namibia remain at a low ebb; indulging in little more than press statement politics, and in some cases, not even that! Only in the field of the trade unions has there been some activity, some life and some progress. As far as political parties are concerned, there is a need for drastic re-organisation and re-assessment on the part of progressive groups. In most of these parties, including Swapo, there is a need for new leadership, new strategies, new attempts at mobilisation and new action to get them out

of the dormancy mode. The Council of Churches too, needs to re-evaluate its service to the community and the 86 percent of the population who are members.

While the people as a whole expect little or nothing from either the South African Government or its proxy government in Namibia; they do expect some leadership, some guidance and some concrete action from alternative groups. This is not happening at present; the unions being the only exception. Namibians should cease looking abroad for a solution; instead they should attempt to be masters of their own fate. The only way in which they can do this is to jerk themselves out of their apathetic state; out of the dormancy into which they have fallen; address the issues which need addressing; and renew their commitment to the people they claim to represent.

/9604

### **Campaign Seeks To Register Whites for Second Tier Election**

34000306b Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
18 Dec 87-8 Jan 88 p 15

[Text] The leader of the National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, began a registration campaign for white voters this week for second-tier ethnic elections in defiance of his political partners in the interim government.

Every member of the white population group that qualifies—and that includes about everybody of 18 years and older—have to apply within 90 days to be listed on the voters roll, Mr Pretorius said in a statement in Windhoek.

In motivation for the proposed exclusively-white elections planned for early next year, Mr Pretorius said the white community last went to the polls in November 1980, which made elections overdue. At this stage, elections would bring new political leaders to the constitutional process and the white electorate could express its views on the protection of minority rights in a Namibian constitution, the NP said.

The idea of second tier ethnic elections—not only among whites—was promoted earlier this year by the South African-appointed Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

He encountered resistance from several parties in the interim government Cabinet.

To complicate the elections debate, a note of confusion has crept into the dispute over the authorisation of elections. Opponents of Mr Pretorius' planned election point out that the interim government took over all the legislative and executive functions of the Administrator General when it came to power with limited autonomy on 17 June 1985, through the SA State President's Proclamation R101.

If the interim government indeed holds the power of life or death over the polls, Mr Pretorius' election plans are doomed to failure in view of six members of the eight-minister interim government Cabinet who claim to be opposed to his elections.

But, Mr Pretorius said, his party had obtained legal advice and it was by no means clear that he needed to obtain the green light from the interim government to hold elections for the whites' Legislative Assembly.

The Assembly was instituted by Proclamation AG 8 of 1980 and so to the outsider Namibian politics is clouded by the holding of elections this week by the Baster Volksraad.

The Rehoboth Gebiet is administered in terms of the Rehoboth Self Government Act of 1976 as Namibia's only full-fledged homeland which precludes the Rehoboth Volksraad from requesting permission from the interim government to go to the polls, although the Baster Kaptein, Hans Diergaardt is a member of the interim government, aligned with the National Party.

Severely opposed to the holding of elections for whites at this time is the interim government Minister of Governmental Affairs and DTA Chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge.

At an earlier news conference, Mr Mudge stated that the Cabinet constitutional committee, on which the NP is represented, was presently trying to sort out problems with a draft constitution. Elections could wait until finality had been reached on a constitutional dispensation under review by this committee.

He said he did not believe such elections could be held without the approval of the Cabinet. Mr Pretorius in the meantime, claimed that the Cabinet had approved the electoral ordinance for the whites.

Meanwhile Mr Mudge also charged Mr Pretorius with working in political association with South Africa's Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

But the final and most serious consideration in the elections cauldron is the local authorities. The last time Windhoek ratepayers went to the ballot box in general City Council elections was in March 1973, nearly 15 years ago, on a whites-only voters roll.

Owing to various inconclusive constitutional initiatives since that date, third-tier elections have been held in abeyance to the point where it surely has become a severe embarrassment to any government of the day.

Increasingly, political voices in the interim government are clamouring for nation-wide municipal elections on racially-integrated voters lists to be held early next year to usher in a new constitutional era.

Whether the essentially-divided Cabinet constitutional committee will be able to reach reconciliation on the local authorities question, is a subject keenly monitored by Namibian-watchers.—Sapa.

/9604

### **Columnist Denounces Authorities Activities, Attitudes**

#### **Government Record Termed 'Dismal'**

34000305 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English  
23 Oct 87 p 12

[“Political Perspective” by Gwen Lister]

[Text] Namibia is a country which has not been properly documented by the press as a whole; it is also largely an “untold story,” due mainly to the widespread propaganda and secrecy on the part of the authorities and the sycophantic media who want to protect the image of the interim government, police and army—at the expense of the truth. Last weekend was an example in point: a Swapo rally which was to be held in Okakarara never took place due to intimidation and harassment and even violence by Nudo elements.

And once again the KOEVOET KOERANT have amply proved their bias by concocting a story about the weekend events in Okakarara. Reporters of that “newspaper” were not even present at the time and yet masterminded a “whitewash” of Nudo, which is a party in the interim government and DTA.

A reporter from *THE NAMIBIAN*, Rajah Munamava, was the only journalist present over the weekend in Okakarara, and his addition of the weekend is complete contradictory to that of the KOEVOET KOERANT and the police.

On several occasions, he reports, Swapo Youth League officials who were to hold a rally which complied with all the legal requirements, reported Nudo intimidation of Swapo supporters to the police. Time and again they were told the police were “waiting for reinforcements.”

The police, in recent months, have justified attacks on civilians attending Swapo rallies on the grounds that many were carrying what they termed “dangerous weapons.” The police have also raided several workers’ hostels in Namibia, also claiming afterwards and displaying to the press the “dangerous weapons” they had confiscated; ranging from ordinary kitchen knives to bows and arrows and knopkieries.

But in Okakarara apparently, a different set of rules apply. There the police told Swapo supporters that it was “traditional” for Herero-speaking people of the area to carry such things as knopkieries and that it was “their homeland.”

As a result of Nudo’s intimidation, harassment and even direct attacks on Swapo members, the meeting scheduled in Okakarara, did not take place. The events of the weekend also left six people injured, some seriously as a result of the attacks.

And yet the police continued to claim that they had no evidence of “dangerous weapons,” and the KOEVOET KOERANT, to top it all, said that it was thanks to Nudo that law and order was maintained.

Now the police, at their daily crime conferences, are quick to state that a burglary took place in Suiderhof where an amount of jewellery was stolen, but there is no mention whatsoever of the incidents in Okakarara over the weekend where several people were injured. Why?

The KOEVOET KOERANT also claimed that Nudo were scheduled to hold a rally at the same time as Swapo over the weekend. We dispute this, since, if it had been the case, the KOEVOET KOERANT would have been in the area at the time. And this does not explain why Nudo members then bothered to drive round the town with loud hailers, declaring that the Swapo meeting had been cancelled.

The events of the weekend further indicate that the police are not prepared to come in to aid a legal political party such as Swapo, if faced by intimidation and harassment by other groups. It further justifies Swapo trying to organise protection for its own members by the creation of the “Swapo police.”

Officials of the army (and the police on occasions) have implied to visitors to this country who inquire about *THE NAMIBIAN*’S photographic evidence of atrocities and other incidents, that photographs too, can be rigged. We challenge the police, who claim that there were no “dangerous weapons” carried by Nudo members in Okakarara, to examine our front page photograph in this edition, and tell us how the man in question came to be injured. Or is a panga not a “dangerous weapon”?

It is time that not only sections of the press, but the Namibian public as a whole, take issue with the police. Why do they not act in an impartial manner when dealing with law and order?

Had the incident in Okakarara been reversed, and it was Swapo which intimidated and harassed Nudo members who had been trying to hold a legal public meeting, then the police would have waded in and arrested those responsible for trying to disrupt the meeting.

Their actions are often in blatant contravention of human rights. Can they explain why the resident of Okakarara, who allowed his home to be used for the holding of a Swapo braai, has been forced into hiding, his home broken into, and he is being hounded, because of his pro-Swapo stance. Has he no right to police protection in such a situation?



It is time that the police, who are to be responsible for maintaining law and order (!) when the United Nations settlement plan is implemented, take a serious look at their image and their actions and try and redress a situation which reflects on their ability to be an impartial force for the maintenance of law and order.

#### **Police Urged To Enforce Law**

34000305 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English  
30 Oct 87 p 12

[“Political Perspective” by Gwen Lister]

[Text] Fanuel Kozonguizi, the interim government Justice Minister, is beginning to sound a bit like Sean Cleary, former Foreign Affairs official who, among others, now runs this country's propaganda machine. In a recent statement included in the record of the U.S. Senate's Subcommittee on Africa, Mr Kozonguizi made several claims about this country—a statement which glosses over the rather dismal record of the interim government in just about all aspects.

On the “elimination of apartheid,” Mr Kozonguizi used as examples the fact that the interim government Cabinet “with full executive powers outside of external defence and foreign relations” consisted of eight ministers, only two of whom were white; that of eight deputy ministers, only one was white; that the 62 member National Assembly had only 11 white members; that the Constitutional Council of 18 members, consisted of only two whites. He also claimed that on 8 April 1986, the National Assembly decided by unanimous vote that all remaining ethnic and racial discrimination and separation (Proclamation AG 8) had to be entirely removed. Lastly, he claimed that “all other legal manifestations of apartheid” were abolished in Namibia between 1977 and 1981.

The way Mr Kozonguizi speaks, it would almost sound as if he is an adherent of black consciousness. The fact that there are only a few “white” representatives in the interim government, certainly does not indicate that apartheid has been removed. A puppet is a puppet whether black or white. Secondly, he fails to tell the Subcommittee that the interim government, despite “full executive powers” is totally unable to scrap AG 8 in reality, whatever decisions they have adopted in principle. While AG 8 remains on the statute books, apartheid is still very much in force. Mr Kozonguizi knows this all too well. His claim before the Subcommittee is a false one. He then says that “all other legal manifestations of apartheid...were abolished.” Also untrue. While the first Administrator General scrapped the Mixed Marriages Act and others during his term of office, the National Assembly have done nothing in this regard. “It is a criminal offence, with prescribed penalties, to attempt to segregate on grounds of race or colour in Namibia's urban areas.” While there is a law to this effect, Mr Kozonguizi should have stated that this law has never been put into effect, and there are glaring examples, even

in Windhoek, of individuals who blatantly refuse to comply. Apartheid, whatever Mr Kozonguizi may tell the world abroad, is alive and well and living in Namibia.

Concerning the “release of political prisoners,” he claimed that Andimba Toivo ya Toivo had been released as a result of MPC representations; that since coming to power the Cabinet had ordered the release of 22 persons sentenced for crimes related to their political beliefs; that well over 50 persons detained without trial under AG 9 had been released. He added that despite the fact that army and police had discretionary powers of detention for up to 30 days “necessitated by Swapo's insurgency campaign and the great distances within Namibia” (!), no significant Namibian political figure was in prison or detention today.

Here again, Mr Kozonguizi has glossed over the truth. He has failed to mention that the Cabinet have authorised the further detention of several people, despite court orders to the contrary; he failed to mention the recent arrests and detention of several Swapo and union leaders; he failed also to mention that most of the people detained under “security” legislation are not participants in the insurgency campaign, and that few of those detained for long periods were ever brought to trial. He failed to mention that harsh and draconian “security” legislation is still on our statute books, despite the interim government's “full executive and legislative powers.”

On the “unbanning of political movements,” Mr Kozonguizi claimed that no political movement is banned in Namibia and that no state of emergency had been proclaimed here. While it is true that Swapo has held several political meetings in the past year, it is also true that those rallies have been marked by campaigns of intimidation, harassment and sometimes even outright violence, which goes unchecked by the police. He failed also to mention that Swapo's political programme and constitution are banned documents, and that police regularly conduct arbitrary searches and questioning of Swapo office-bearers. The statements of various officials, including army and police, classify Swapo as “the enemy.” If this attitude is not an unofficial “banning,” then what is?

Mr Kozonguizi goes on to make other claims. He makes much of the Bill of Rights (what did the interim government ever do to enforce it, in any case?); he speaks of the MPC's reaching out to other groups in the interests of dialogue (who wants to talk to them anyway, and what would it help if they did?). While there are some minor differences between the situation in South Africa when compared to Namibia, fundamentally the status quo in Namibia has changed little since the interim government took over. While the MPC may be what they themselves



would call a "black majority government," that same government has done little to move away from the harsh and repressive rule of their mentors in the South African Government.

**Authorities Described as 'Racist'**

34000305 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English  
6 Nov 87 p 12

[**"Political Perspective"** by Gwen Lister]

[Text] In Namibia today, the pervasive and widespread propaganda has resulted in the "hawks" being classified as "doves" and the "doves" as "hawks." Peace-lovers, those who want a solution to the war and a just and equitable dispensation in Namibia, are the ones accused of a pro-violent stance; while the true "hawks" are those who rejoice in the deaths of their fellow-men, with scant regard for the friends and families of those who have died in the escalating war in the far north.

The attitudes of the authorities in this country, as well as their mouthpieces are selective and racist, hypocritical, and in many cases, inflammatory to a sickening degree.

Perhaps even the most apolitical, disinterested reader of the KOEVOET KOERANT was shocked to see the cartoon used in the Wednesday edition of that mouthpiece. We reproduce it on this page today to show the reader what this so-called newspaper stands for: the glorification of a war which is taking its toll, not on the lives of foreigners or invading forces, but on the people and citizens of this country.

The SADF in Pretoria issued a press statement earlier this week in which they claimed that 150 Swapo fighters had been killed in a raid in Angola. The KOEVOET KOERANT responded by rejoicing about the deaths of the claimed 150, all of whom (if they are indeed all Swapo fighters as the SADF claim) are Namibians. If they wish to express their jubilation at loss of life, perhaps they should choose some other way of doing it. They should bear in mind that the war is taking its toll in human lives on both sides: young South Africans and Namibians are falling in a senseless war which is fast taking on civil war proportions. And perhaps worst of all, Namibians (and South Africans as well) are not informed.

The KOEVOET KOERANT amply illustrates its racist attitude by implying that black lives are cheap, and rejoicing in the deaths of those they term "terrorists," but who are actually flesh-and-blood people, citizens of Namibian soil.

Their war-mongering attitude comes in sharp contrast to the claimed stance of "reconciliation," and a future independent Namibia should have no place for such sick mentalities.

The interim government itself, displays no consistency as far as their attitude towards violence is concerned: in the more than 2 years since its inception, it has not once condemned civilian deaths in the far north of Namibia at the hands of security forces; it has not once condemned SADF raids into a sovereign, neighbour state; it has not once condemned the violence brought about by vigilantes at Swapo rallies; not once has it condemned the violent police raids on the workers' compounds, and yet it issues a press statement last week on the murder of a white couple in the Abenab region. What are the people of this country supposed to gauge from this? Probably that the interim government (a black majority government as it may claim to be) does not care about the lives of its black citizens.

The SWATF, too, displays its bias in the manner in which it released the names of SWATF members killed in the recent raid into Angola: While the SADF gives name, rank, home address, home town of the whites killed, the SWATF merely announces the death of "Rifleman V Petrus, 21, who left no relatives behind...." In various places in the far north this week, there were mourning ceremonies for members of the SWATF killed in the raid...what is the attitude of the KOEVOET KOERANT towards the death of these men? And is the KOEVOET KOERANT happy with what amounts to a news blackout on what is truly happening, in the military sense, in Angola? Are they satisfied that the people of this country are being properly informed?

The propaganda machine would like the people of this country to believe that those in opposition are those in favour of violence. But they forget that the same people they are bent upon propagandising, are the very people who experience, see and hear the contrary. It is time the interim government, their agencies and mouthpieces define their attitude towards the war and related violence often perpetrated by those supposedly responsible for law and order.

/9604

**Soviet Ambassador Defends 'White Elephant'  
Steel Mill Project**

34000302 Enugu DAILY STAR in English 8 Dec 87p 1

[Article by Kassidy Uchendu, Nsukka]

[Text] The Ajaokuta Iron and Steel Factory will not be a white elephant project after all, the Russian ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Youri V. Koupliakov, has assured.

The ambassador declared this in an interview with newsmen at the end of his meeting with the vice-chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN), Prof Chimere Ikoku and principal officers of the university.

Mr Koupliakov told newsmen that the propaganda being carried by Western media that the project would turn out a white elephant project was done in bad faith and that such was the usual reaction of Western media when socialist countries are executing projects in Third World countries.

He wondered how the steel project would become a white elephant one, when its source of raw material was local and within the vicinity of the steel mill.

The ambassador disclosed that the steel mill which has gulped N2.5 billion would go into production by 1989 and is at the moment having 8,000 Nigerians in its employ.

On the Ruso/Nigeria relationship, Mr Koupliakov said it was very cordial and disclosed that 350 Nigerians are studying in the USSR with his country's scholarship.

Mr Koupliakov told newsmen that on the international scene, Russia and Nigeria had spoken with one voice at the UNO, especially on matters of apartheid and disarmament.

Asked to throw more light on the implications of the Soviet Government's "new process of thing," programme (GLASNOST), which literally means openness, the ambassador said some citizens have received it with positiveness while others have resented it.

He said "GLASNOST" was aimed at exposing the shortcomings and ills of socialist administration through the years with the view to offering solutions.

The ambassador added that the programme was aimed at reshaping "our way and charting a new political way of thinking as against what obtained in the hands of government administrators."

Asked why it took Russia so many years to detect the fault in the economic system, Mr Koupliakov said their past leaders had no courage to accept the ills and that it was the present leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev who pulled the bull by the horn.

He disclosed that the new orientation which started 2 years ago had yielded dividend in the areas of international trade and economic regeneration.

"We are still socialist," declared the ambassador, adding, we are not afraid to expose our ills and shortcomings because, "by doing so, we shall not be weaker but stronger," he contended.

The ambassador described the relationship between the UNN and the USSR as very cordial and promised that his country would continue to identify itself with the cause of the UNN.

/9604

### Withdrawal of Angolan Troops Still Subject of Dispute

34420079b Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 22 Dec 87 p 12

[Text] President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe is apparently leaving behind him the crossroads at which he has in recent years placed the issue of the withdrawal of the Angolan troops from his country, an increasingly polemic subject domestically. This is the ultimate goal of a plan, outlined discreetly but now being implemented, in which Portugal will play a preponderant role.

Until now, Pinto da Costa has never agreed to the idea of a withdrawal of the Angolan troops pure and simple, fearing that such an undertaking might leave a vacuum exposing his regime, and himself personally in particular, to serious danger. The regime is extremely unpopular. The Angolan troops (about 600 men in all) are serving as the "praetorian guard" of the regime, and the Army of Sao Tome (300 men) has been relegated to a secondary level.

But at the same time, Pinto da Costa would like to see the Angolan troops go home precisely because their presence on his territory is one of the key factors in the unpopularity of his regime. The hostility of the people of Sao Tome toward the Angolan troops is notorious, although this phenomenon is a conditioned reflex resulting from the role played by these troops as the guardians of a regime which the people identify with the chaos prevailing in the country.

Torn between reluctance to encourage a withdrawal and a simultaneous desire to take this step, Pinto da Costa must above all consider the position of the government in Luanda itself. And here there can be no doubt. Luanda does not want to see the withdrawal of its troops, which represent a source of influence it can exert on Sao Tome and Principe and a tool for pressure on its government.

In accordance with intentions which are in part also identified with certain strategic Soviet interests, Luanda senses that if its troops were not there, Sao Tome and Principe would in the end inevitably move away from its sphere of influence, with the added problem that this might lead to a disruption of the seeming ideological unity which links the Portuguese-speaking African countries together.

This explains why, at a time when the internal discussion on the issue of withdrawing the Angolans has intensified (Minister of Agriculture Oscar Sousa came out openly in favor of the withdrawal at a recent meeting of the CC of the MLSTP), Angolan Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) paid yet another visit to Sao Tome. On returning to Luanda on 20 October, he stated publicly that he went there "to study ways of increasing cooperation in the military sector and among the security bodies," a clear "call to order" addressed to the sectors

favoring withdrawal. However, there are other, if lesser, reasons for the reluctance of Angola to withdraw its troops. One is the expectation that it may be possible to use the domestic influence resulting from its presence (the Angolan ambassador, Hermenegildo Sousa, although a cautious man, is powerful) to obtain payment of the debt of more than \$30 million, resulting in particular from the supply of fuels. Luanda has, moreover, issued some warnings—in the second half of 1987, there were two serious interruptions in the delivery of fuel, due to delays in shipment from Luanda. The last of these interruptions, at the end of November, led to the practical exhaustion of the reserves in Sao Tome.

Pinto da Costa, who also views the presence of the Angolans as a sizable obstacle to his policy of national reconciliation (Carlos Graca, one of the leading opposition figures, insists on the withdrawal of the Angolans as a condition for his return to the country), nonetheless nurtures the hope of finding a solution to the problem which will take all of its complex aspects into balanced account. And it is here that Portugal comes in.

The conditions of life in Sao Tome and Principe have in recent weeks reached a level of deterioration unprecedented in the history of the more or less cyclical hardships suffered by that country in recent years. Foodstuffs are absolutely unavailable in the stores, and can only be obtained from the proliferating black-market sources. There is no fish because there is no fuel to operate the boats. There are no medicines in the hospitals.

The process of revitalizing the economy (the Structural Adjustment Project, in the official terminology) is developing slowly, above all because of the discouraging shortage of cadres, but also because of a certain passive resistance and the effects of the polemic arguments which have broken out domestically. This project, which served as the basis for the negotiations with the IMF, calls for the complete liberalization of the national economy, which has heretofore been centralized.

This liberalization has not been well received by some sectors in the government and the single party, the MLSTP (a party which has practically no popular representation). Minister of Justice Fortunato Pires (who recently acquired a "law degree" through a Cuban correspondence course) and Minister of Transportation Tome Costa (he is the brother of Pinto da Costa, and took the same course) are two of the leaders opposed to the liberalization.

There are also hindrances on the level of the intermediary cadres with decision-making authority. Filinto da Costa Alegre (Central Bank) and Aito Bonfim (Ministry of Cooperation), two jurists who are well-known for their leftist positions, are examples. Bonfim recently published a book in which he blames the African elite class for the chaos in which Africa finds itself, accepting the "crumbs" imperialism leaves for it. A radio interview with him about the book was not broadcast.

On the other hand, this project is also opposed by sectors which maintain that it would only favor foreign interests. This has given rise to a movement urging a conversion of the enterprises owned by the state into corporations, with the participation of domestic (capital) interests. This is a clear effort, regarded as legitimate, despite everything, by influential sectors in the country which hope to utilize liberalization to their own benefit.

This entire polemic argument about liberalization is being used to feed political struggles, which in the majority of cases do not really involve a clash between different ideological views (although this is invoked), but merely differing personal, family or clan interests. However much they venture into other issues, there is a kind of reconciling issue—hostility to Pinto da Costa—among the majority of the contenders in these struggles.

Pinto da Costa, isolated in the government apparatus and lacking acceptance by the people, has the idea that his real power depends on the Angolan contingent. But he needs to break free of it, and he will do so now, because he has found a foreign partner which will in some respects prove advantageous as an alternative to Angola—it is Portugal.

Pinto da Costa believes that the role of Portugal can revive the economy, the administration and other sectors of activity. And he sees in this not only the strengthening of his own domestic position, but also the gradual loosening of the umbilical cord which has characterized the dependence of Sao Tome on Angola thus far. This Portuguese involvement in Sao Tome and Principe has been under discreet discussion for more than a year (AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 14, p 12), but currently, and following the persistent efforts made by Mario Soares, the Portuguese government has agreed to go ahead with it. The aid to Sao Tome and Principe outlined during a recent trip made to Lisbon by Celestino Costa, the virtual prime minister of Sao Tome (AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 21, p 4), is currently the main priority in Lisbon's African policy. The priority goal is to regularize the market supply, but activities are also planned in the health and education sectors, and even on the military level.

05157



**Existence of Soviet Base Alleged**

34190028b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
9 Nov 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Seychelles are again on the front pages of British newspapers with THE SUNDAY TIMES disclosing yesterday that the Soviet Union might have secretly set up a military base in the archipelago. Citing American intelligence reports, THE SUNDAY TIMES specifies that a Soviet navy contingent was based on the island a year ago and is a matter of serious concern for the United States.

The British newspaper reminds its readers that the Seychelles is of clear strategic importance since it can serve as an outpost guarding South Africa, India, and the important sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope. The newspaper also points out that the Seychelles are only 1,000 miles away from the Soviet naval base of Socotra in the South Yemeni port of Aden.

According to a spokesman for the Foreign Office, British officials are aware of the content of the article but cannot confirm it.

Citing British and American information sources, the newspaper writes that about 50 Soviet soldiers debarked from an amphibious landing craft in October 1986, a few weeks after a coup was attempted against President Albert Rene. Before that aborted coup attempt the security of the Seychelles president was assured by North Korean soldiers. THE SUNDAY TIMES—again citing intelligence sources—states that President Rene may have asked the Soviets to replace the North Koreans.

Seychellois living in Kenya expressed doubts upon hearing this news. They telephoned their compatriots in Victoria, the capital of the Seychelles, and were told that although the presence of Soviet troops in the archipelago is no secret from anyone, nobody was aware of the existence of any military bases in the islands.

Warships from Western and Eastern Bloc countries regularly visit the Seychelles. This, in the opinion of President Albert Rene, is proof of the nonaligned foreign policy of his country.

13410/12913

**USSR Denies Presence of Russian Soldiers**

34190028c Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
13 Nov 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] "The assertions of the London weekly, THE SUNDAY TIMES, demonstrate its limitless imagination and its determination to inflate the myth of mounting Soviet influence in the various regions of the globe," declared Guennadi Guerassimov, Chief of the Directorate of Information of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Interviewed by a diplomatic correspondent of NOVOSTI, Guerassimov commented on the article in the English weekly, based on American intelligence data, which reports the presence of 50 Soviet marines in the Seychelles since October 1986. According to the newspaper, they are responsible for the personal security of President Albert Rene.

It is certainly the naval visit of a Soviet landing craft in the Seychelles which gave rise to this new life, indicated the spokesman for the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Several sailors from this vessel strolled the streets of the capital to make the usual tourist excursions. They also were seen in front of the Presidential Palace. Chasing a scoop, the Sunday Times or the American secret services to which the weekly is referring chose not to notice that the Soviet sailors had returned to their ship. And they indeed have returned to it.

Guerassimov added that warships of several other countries stop in the Seychelles and he did not understand why the Western press never finds anything sensational in the strolls of these Western crews.

Additionally, the Soviet ambassador to Mauritius, Mr. Yuri Kirichenko, was interviewed by MAURITIUS TODAY this morning. The ambassador castigated the rumors that Western press is generating about the construction of Soviet military bases in the Seychelles. Kirichenko stated, "Despite the presence of Soviet vessels in the Indian Ocean, there is no Soviet military threat to the region." He added that the Soviet Union is ready to withdraw its ships from the region if other countries also agree to do so.

13410/12913

## POLITICAL

### **'ANC Factor' May Enter Into Reason Behind Transkei Coup**

340000273a Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 15 Jan 88 pp 44, 45

[Text] Was the government of former Transkei PM Stella Sigcau shafted because of fears that she might be soft on security and possibly open to considering relations with the banned ANC?

This line of speculation is prompted by a little noticed trip to Lusaka during the dying hours of Sigcau's government by members of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), led by her brother, Chief Ntsikayezwe Sigcau.

The former PM had herself once been a member of the DPP when it was led by Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who died in exile in Lusaka in 1985.

Coup leader and head of the military government, Major General Bantu Holomisa, confirmed to the FM this week that he had discussed the trip with members of the party soon after their return. Holomisa says Sigcau initiated the meeting to clarify the position of the delegation—possibly, Holomisa thinks, because they feared arrest.

While there is no threat of this, says Holomisa, the delegation was nevertheless told that all political activity had been suspended, so the DPP members are not free to discuss their trip. Holomisa is sure Sigcau's government must have known about the trip, if only to arrange travel documents.

It is reasonable to surmise that factions within Transkei—and even Pretoria—are concerned about ANC insurgency in the homeland. Last year, the then Transkei PM George Matanzima, drew attention to an increase in guerrilla activity in the area, when he provided the homeland parliament with details of 12 incidents during 1986 and early 1987. These included an attack on the Umtata police station, limpet mine explosions and a clash between guerrillas and police at a road block.

Sigcau herself has said there is "more to the coup than meets the eye."

Holomisa remains adamant that his only motivation is to clean up the homeland's administration. He justified his decision to oust Sigcau because of evidence that she had also received a bribe. Details were released to the commission of inquiry on Monday.

At the inauguration of the new Military Council government, outsiders were astonished by the presence on stage of the disgraced Matanzima brothers, George and Kaizer, as well as Stella Sigcau. Holomisa's explanation

for this curiosity is that "despite their mistakes they are our elders. We don't want to humiliate them, we just want to rectify what they have done."

Whether there is a deeper link between the old Matanzima power clique and the baby-faced military leader remains to be seen. Their presence at the function may not be significant in itself. More revealing will be the outcome of the inquiry—and whether they will face any charges.

/9274

### **Heunis: Forced Removals Still "Government Policy"**

34000270a Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 12 Jan 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by Dominique Gilbert]

[Text] Forced removals were still part of government policy although they would not be carried out for "political reasons," Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Asked about the current policy on forced removals, Heunis said: "Government has never said there would not be any more forced removals. After all people will squat illegally wherever and you cannot accept they will stay there forever.

"What government said was there would be no forced removals for political reasons."

The National Council Against Removals (NCAR) estimates "conservatively" about 3-million people in SA are still threatened with forced removal.

An NCAR spokesman pointed to a statement President P W Botha addressed to blacks after last year's white election in which he said forced resettlement had stopped.

However, at Christmas, the Cape-based organisation documented a string of forced removals. The NCAR said: "The State President's claims that forced removals are over are now being qualified. It appears that government sees no contradiction in pursuing apartheid and 'reform'. As long as there are forced removals, apartheid is alive and kicking."

A spokesman for Heunis said queries regarding forced removals should now be addressed to Administrators in the four provinces where they occurred.

An NCAR spokesman said: "Government is yet again passing the buck. It is tactical for it to try to diffuse and confuse the issue so as not to take responsibility for it."

The spokesman said removals now often appeared to take place under the guise of squatter removals, but many removals involved the incorporation of resettled people into homelands.

Organisations which aid victims threatened with force removals say removals have continued unabated in various parts of the country.

Transvaal Rural Action Committee field worker Allan Morris said: "People are being pressured into moving—in some cases only 1 km down the road."

Estimates are that 3.5-million people have been resettled in terms of government policy since 1960.

/9274

### **Lack of Decisive Political Leadership From All Camps Decried**

34000270b Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 8 Jan 88 pp 18-20

[Text] No society is left leaderless for long. A leadership vacuum is as much abhorred by nature as any other. The risk when one occurs, of course, is that it might be filled by an opportunist who turns out thoroughly undesirable.

This is what happened in inflation-torn Germany between the world wars and in most African countries that sought the political kingdom, which they mistakenly believed would bring uhuru for all, in the Sixties and Seventies. It is not impossible that it could happen here.

The intellectual climate of the country is poised for change. Yet government is unable or unwilling to accommodate that aspiration; and protestations to the contrary have worn its credibility pretty thin. So the field is open for a charismatic pragmatist, probably from the ranks of Afrikanerdom.

If the 1st general election illustrated anything, it was that a large English-speaking swing vote has emerged that is more easily swayed than in the past and is becoming increasingly important to the National Party. But there is little evidence that English-speakers voted Nationalist out of deep conviction. Rather, they were driven to it in desperation when the PFP shot itself in both feet—the Nats will have to make a real adjustment to hold any genuine English-speaking involvement.

This could strain traditional party mechanisms—there are already signs that the NP in Natal is not quite sure how to handle its new English-speaking supporters. Such as accommodation will impose new leadership demands on the party hierarchy.

The formation of the Independent movement showed that, as in the PFP, within the ranks of traditional government supporters were many who no longer

accepted the old answers blindly. But just as the leadership of the PFP lost its grip, so subsequently internal squabbling has damaged the Independents to such an extent that neither Wyand Malan nor Denis Worrall may still be a viable leader of a viable new party—and white politics, at least, is still a matter of party politics.

The election demonstrated, too, that a significant body of Afrikaners finds the rigorous neo-Verwoerdian logic and clear policies of the Conservative Party's Andries Treurnicht mightily attractive.

There is much in Treurnicht's style—though not in his policies—that is not unlike the singlemindedness of Britain's Margaret Thatcher and to some extent of the US's President Ronald Reagan. Their clear and unequivocal exposition of policy and objective—sometimes in the face of entrenched conventional wisdom—has become increasingly characteristic of other Western governments. Decisive action entrenched their credibility.

Of course, Dr Verwoerd provided just that kind of leadership in this country in the Fifties. The direction was disastrous, but his leadership won enormous voter support as he progressively stripped every tribe but the Afrikaner of effective democratic rights.

In sharp contrast is the irresolute character of the present P W Botha administration, a deficiency eroding its credibility in all but the important area of security, ironically despite valiant efforts to reverse the trend of Verwoerd's misrule.

Defence is, of course, enormously important. And government's protection of our borders, containment of terrorism and reduction in township violence are impressive achievements that should not be underestimated or relaxed. But they gave no more than time to find durable social, political and economic accommodation for the majority of South Africans. The State of Emergency—by definition a temporary phase—is becoming uncomfortably part of everyday life.

Obviously in recent times a high political priority had to be placed on security. Both the severe recession and the activities of those who saw an opportunity for revolution had fermented substantial discord. It is possible that if the pace of political reform had been maintained in these circumstances, the revolutionaries would have been given inadvertent support.

Nor do we underestimate President Botha's reforms so far. He has certainly given more people participation in the lower layers of government than any previous Nat leader. And that is important. For democracy has to be learned.

All Botha's predecessors were moving in the opposite direction, progressively eroding the freedoms of ordinary folk, especially those of colour. So, in those terms, Botha's actions look quite radical.

Botha's great strength is that he was able to recognise and acknowledge the economic folly and ultimately socially explosive nature of Verwoerd's separate development. His great weakness is that not only has he stopped doing anything about that direction, neither he nor his Constitutional Minister Chris Heunis offer any clear or inspired view of the future. Botha is most likely the John the Baptist of a post-apartheid society, not its Messiah.

Having created homelands and separate coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament, the Nats have gone on to remove influx control, which was not effective anyway, and allowed much greater social intercourse (including mixed marriages) as well as black trade unions.

The creation of black municipalities has met at best with mixed success, and the new urban and provincial layers of local government, which include black appointees, have yet to be tested.

The FM supported the creation of the new Houses of Parliament, despite their obvious inadequacies, because they were deluded into believing that they were the beginning of a period of inspired leadership that would lead to more creative political reforms. In the event, they crystallised the inadequacies of a leadership soon swamped by inertia.

Though it may have been necessary that the reform process be stalled or delayed because of the need for greater security, reported incidents of unrest have fallen sharply. But there has been nothing since then to indicate that the administration knows where it should be going or has any determination to get there.

Instead it has fallen back on what used to be PFP policy under a different name. Instead of a national convention to discuss a new SA, Heunis is trying to garner a National Council to do essentially the same thing, though in more limited form. Not only is it an advertisement of indecision, no credible black leaders will come forward to talk.

Some did, of course, come forward to participate in the Natal Indaba where some solid common ground was established. But the Nats would not participate other than as observers. Playing the same old game, Pretoria has since attempted to hijack the trappings of the Indaba—but imposed under its own rules; and that is no more acceptable to the original Indaba participants than Botha's adoption of PFP principles is to that party.

Hopes that the release of Govan Mbeki was a prelude to a release of Nelson Mandela have been dashed, while Mbeki himself—though as far as can be gauged guilty of no crime—has been placed under new curbs, ostensibly to prevent him being misused by others. What arrogance!

As with politics, so with economics. The fight against inflation—still our greatest and most pressing challenge—appears to have been abandoned. Tax reforms and policies of deregulation and privatisation which will

create jobs and disperse wealth have been mooted for at least two years, if no longer. But there is clearly no political will to implement them.

Barlow Rand chairman Mike Rosholt has what is probably the most rational reason for this recalcitrance: government just doesn't understand what is meant by fostering private enterprise. Psychologically it cannot bring itself to accept that this means surrendering controls.

This is a plausible argument. It parallels the political problem: that when the Nats talk of "consulting" black leaders, they seem to identify this with talking to blacks who are on their own wavelength. They are not inherently capable of talking to—and, even more important, reaching compromises with—others of basically different philosophies.

This is why it has not been possible to bring credible black leaders to the conference table. Such people see no potential benefit from swaying government—which they do not think possible—and a great potential danger that the very act of talking to government destroys their credibility.

The Nats' reaction is simply to rail at the non-cooperative black leaders. They fail to see that the responsibility for the deadlock rests with themselves—and kragdadige fulminations at the attempts of Allan Hendrickse's (coloured) Labour Party to use the tricameral system as a vehicle for effective opposition simply underline this lack of grasp.

The size of the public service and the extravagant remuneration of its officials—especially through unfunded pensionable service buybacks—is another indictment of Nat leadership. The bureaucracy, which is becoming increasingly free-spending, is clearly now a political entity bent on self-preservation and disinclined to subject itself to legislative scrutiny and control.

The same is true of the public corporations. The whole concept of public accountability has, in practice, been lost.

Having given the inappropriate undertaking that public service jobs wouldn't be lost through deregulation and privatisation, government has given itself little room to manoeuvre. For the whole point of these policies is just that—to destroy public service jobs and transfer them to the more productive, if risk-orientated, private sector. The danger, having made this foolish commitment, is that if these policies are eventually implemented, every job lost may mean a vote for the Conservatives.



Government has become more reactive than proactive. When it reacts, it is increasingly petulant, if not downright rude. And on a matter as sensitive as Group Areas, the only policy seems to be to have no policy at all in the hope that Hillbrow (and other similar areas) will somehow sort itself out.

Because it lacks direction and commitment, government is plainly reluctant to face up to urgent social and economic needs. Instead there is a growing preoccupation among Nats with staying in power at all costs to keep Treurnicht out. That means that policy and commitment will increasingly be sacrificed to expediency.

Leadership is about principles that bear on the material and moral improvement of society. In the past we have aspired to those principles which underlie Western democratic prosperity—the rule of law, sanctity of property and private enterprise. Our standards were set accordingly.

Now, however, Botha says we must more appropriately measure ourselves by Third World standards, in the general absence of which we, of course, look quite sweet. But, again, that is political expediency, not leadership.

In the forthcoming municipal elections—and maybe a general election—security may well once more be the decisive issue. Mind you, the Nats won't have the PFP to help it achieve the same degree of bungling this time, though the Cubans and Angolans might make up for this.

Ultimately, however, if the Nats are to hold the increasingly decisive English-speaking vote, posture is going to have to be abandoned for genuine policy, and leadership substituted for languor. If this doesn't happen, then Treurnicht has more than a running chance of sitting in the Union Buildings in the not too distant future—while the rest of us lurch into the ditch.

We are faced with a strange and potentially dangerous anomaly. On the surface—measured by the number of MPs it has—the National Party government is as strong as it's ever been. PW himself, thanks to constitutional changes and his own force of character, is in a more powerful position than any of his predecessors as head of government.

Yet that government gives the impression of drifting rudderless. Having ostensibly called last year's election to crush the right-wing, it ended up crushing the PFP and, whatever it may say, has in practice since backtracked on further reform.

The only politicians showing any sort of leadership at the moment are Hendrickse—and some would debate even that—and Treurnicht.

Neither can really claim to have a practical answer to SA's basic problems. So leadership weakness in government is matched—and mutually fed—by leadership weakness from the opposition.

Where is our new Tielman Roos? No longer Waynard Malan or Worrall; surely not Eglin or Hendrickse. If it's true that countries get the governments—and, by extension, the oppositions—they deserve, we must be a sorry bunch.

We don't even have a David Owen or Shirley Williams in sight.

White-dominated SA has shown an amazing resilience since 1948. Prophets of gloom have invariably been made to look silly. But the period between now and the end of the century must surely be vital in resolving our fate, one way or the other.

Given that the present dispensation is, like it or not, not sustainable to infinity, we need a far higher quality of leadership from politicians, white and black, government and opposition, than anything we experienced in 1987.

If such leaders can't be found, maybe we should all Pack For Perth.

/9274

#### **Secret Police Counterinsurgency Plan To End Pietermaritzburg War Revealed**

34000273b Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English  
5 Jan 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] Police are to implement a secret plan to end the war between supporters of Inkatha and the United Democratic Front (UDF) in the Pietermaritzburg areas which has left 150 people dead over the past three months and more than 280 since the beginning of 1987.

A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that the counter insurgency unit under Major-General Bert Wandrag was poised to put into operation a plan aimed at curbing the escalating violence in the area.

According to the spokesman there were five more deaths and two injuries in new violence in the area at the weekend.

It appeared that in this incident two mobs had clashed before realising that both were in fact supporters of the UDF.

The spokesman said that on checking the daily police unrest reports, there were no indications of any unusual pattern of violence in the area until October.

Until that time, although there had been violent deaths in the area, the pattern had not been markedly different to that in other parts of the country such as in Soweto and the Eastern Cape.

But a dramatic escalation had occurred in October, with clashes and deaths being reported every few days. The violence had become even worse during November and December, with unrest deaths becoming an everyday occurrence.

Over the three month period, 150 deaths had been reported in clashes from the area and more than 700 arrests had taken place in connection with incidents.

The total since the beginning of 1987 is more than 180 dead.

Although there have been some initiatives between the two sides aimed at halting the violence the killings have continued.

According to the police spokesman and security officials monitoring the situation, the escalation in the violence can also be attributed to factors other than the UDF-Inkatha confrontation.

An increase has taken place in criminal activity by elements taking advantage of the situation, while there had also been a seasonal increase in deaths as a result of faction fighting because many people had returned to the area for the holiday period.

The police spokesman said the degree of confusion in the area was manifest from incidents such as that at the weekend where supporters of the same group had clashed.

The counter-insurgency unit's plan is expected to be implemented soon because of official concern that a further escalation of violence could take place if the two sides begin to bring in reinforcements.

Although it is difficult to obtain statistical information or verification, security sources indicate that Inkatha supporters have come off worst in the clashes so far.

Sapa reports at least 43 people have died in violence in the townships around Pietermaritzburg since Christmas, with 13 dying in the first two days of 1988, it quotes an official police unrest report from Pretoria as saying yesterday.

The report noted there had been 13 incidents of violence in the townships in which 11 people had died on Friday and Saturday while two others had been killed in police action on New Year's Day.

In the wake of the violence, the peace initiative convenor, the Chamber of Commerce, again pledged to do all it could to get negotiations going.

Mr Rob Pater and Mr Paul van Uytrecht said in a statement: "The chamber is most concerned about overall developments and will, as a matter of urgency, continue to talk to both groups and to exert whatever pressure it can to ensure that the negotiations are resumed."

The body of a 13-year-old youth had been found at Taylor's Halt and that of a 20-year-old man at Slangspuit. Both had been stabbed.

At Dedea, three men, one 65-years-old and two aged 48, had been stabbed to death by a group of people.

On New Year's Day private homes in Elandsdorp, Mpanda, Willow-Fountain, Smeru, and Ashdown had been attacked with stones and fire-bombed.

Arsonists had also set fire to a shop in Dambuza.

At Mpata, a man had been stabbed to death.

Another was seriously injured in a stabbing incident at Mpumalanga.

Police reported they shot dead two people on New Year's Day.

/9274

**PW Gets Support From Urban White Women**  
34000266h Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
17 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] At least 70 percent of white urban women think State President P W Botha is doing a great job.

An Omnichek opinion poll conducted in November among 794 urban white women around the country shows Botha has, in their eyes, improved his performance over the past year.

A similar poll in 1986 showed he could muster support from only 60 percent of urban white women.

The approval rating of Botha's management of the country is the highest since Omnichek began tapping the opinions of whites 3 years ago about his performance.

Only about 1 percent of respondents took refuge in "no comment" compared with one in five last year.

The survey showed 77 percent of women aged 50 or older gave him the thumbs up, followed by the 35-49 age group (72 percent) and the 25-34 age group (70 percent).

/9604

## ECONOMIC

### Potential of Increased Trade With ASEAN Nations Discussed

34000268c Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 8 Jan 88 pp 40, 41

[Text] Despite efforts to limit Far Eastern trade with SA, statistics show that a growing portion of SA's foreign trade is with the booming Pacific Basin countries—possibly a direct result of falling trade with the US and the EEC following the imposition of sanctions.

And the so-called Asean countries—Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia—as well as Red China could feature more strongly in future trade.

Says John Bell of trade consultants Breyer Development Services: "The best opportunity by far lies in the export of machinery equipment and semi-processed materials to the developing industries of the Asean countries. This bloc is probably the most concentrated area of development in the world today. Ports, roads, railways, power generation, mining, construction are all playing their part and South African manufactured goods are ideally suited as they are developed for similar Third World conditions."

Exports to Asia—of which over 90% is to Far Eastern countries—rose considerably in the first six months of 1987: from R3,58bn or 26,7% of total exports in the first half of 1986 to R4,10bn or 35,7% of the total. Imports from Asia rose from R2,63bn (22,0%) to R3,38bn (25,8%).

Japanese consul general S Koga says the government of Japan has discouraged Japanese private enterprise from increasing trade with SA "and requested them, in the spirit of international co-operation, not to undermine the restrictive measures which have been implemented by other countries."

Nevertheless, a wide range of South African products are sold to Japan. And, ironically, much of the canned tuna imported by SA from the Far East is caught in the waters off the South African coast.

Says Chris Cook, national marketing director of the Japanese K Line: "Ten or even five years ago a limited range of goods—mainly minerals—found their way into export markets. But I believe South African goods are of high quality and we are now seeing inquiries for unlikely goods such as furniture and stationery."

And MD of Effective Barter Natal Gary Porritt says some businesses are missing great marketing opportunities. "There is a huge nouveau riche population in the Far East which will pay outrageous prices—up to R1,000

a bottle—for French brandy, which they may never drink. The French are making a fortune by promoting all their products as high quality.

"But at the same time the South Africans are undercutting prices and haven't given an image to their products."

Ralph Roblaa of the trading house Mutex agrees with Porritt that brandy offers considerable potential. "One night club in Hong Kong consumed 80,000 litres of brandy in its first trading year. And the Chinese are picking up their habits from Hong Kong."

He argues that Japan and even Taiwan and South Korea are too sophisticated to be good trading matches for SA.

Consequently Roblaa is promoting trade with Red China, which he says is a much more accurate mirror of South African conditions. "It is also a mixture of First and Third World conditions," he says.

But he warns: "The image of South African businessmen will have to be drastically improved. Many manufacturers go into exports for a short time when the domestic market is slack and then don't fulfill their obligations.

"They also look at exports as the road to a fast buck and won't touch anything that doesn't bring in a 500% profit. This seems to be their perception of overseas trading possibilities."

Mining equipment is an obvious starting point. "It's no good trying to sell what you make unless you're internationally known for it—and SA is acknowledged as a world leader in mining," says Roblaa.

Although at this point there is no open trade between Red China and SA, many of the goods that go to Hong Kong are ultimately destined for its giant neighbour.

/9274

### BMF President Discusses Goal of Strengthening Role of Black Management

34000268c Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 8 Jan 88 p 41

[Text] Few people are in a more awkward position than black managers. On the one hand white colleagues rarely treat them as social equals and on the other their township neighbours consider them to be "sell-outs."

In order to build up a network, as a substitute for the old school tie and golf club of the white world, the Black Management Forum (BMF) was formed in 1976. But in 1987 BMF decided to consciously rid itself of the "social club" label.

Says BMF president Don Mkhwanazi: "We are considered a toothless tiger and the worrying thing was that people were allowing their membership to lapse.

"Our first priority was to create a branch network, as we were previously a Johannesburg organisation with a few spare members in Durban. We now have branches in Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Witbank, the PWV, Cape Town, Bloemfontein and East London.

"We are also looking at university chapters so that blacks in business courses can be immediately exposed to the challenges of business in the real world and have a chance to find role models.

"It's hardly surprising we were treated as an elitist organisation. The majority of black managers were either in personnel, to act as a buffer with the labour unions, or in marketing to develop a black market.

"But we have identified a crucial shortage in the area of financial management. There are less than 20 black accountants in SA and we are determined to improve financial skills in our management programmes. This will become an increasingly important part of the three-year Joint Management Development Programme which we run with Nafcoc, the Paris Chamber of Commerce and the Urban Foundation," he says.

But, most crucial of all, BMF is determined to strengthen its links, which are now somewhat frosty, with trade unions and community organisations.

"Black managers are first and foremost black," says executive director Shakes Tshabalala. "We would like to ensure that SA will become a land of prosperity and stability, and not a country characterised by chaos and stagnation.

As part of its bridgebuilding efforts, BMF was recently addressed by Sydney Mufamadi, Assistant General Secretary of Cosatu on "A trade union perspective of the role of the black manager."

Says Mkhwanazi: "We will need black managers whether we have a capitalist or a socialist system. Even a socialist society needs administrators, technicians, wealth creators and computer operators."

And, inevitably, BMF has been forced to take a more political stance. A recent issue of their newsletter *Black Leader* spoke of "Business and apartheid—the unholy alliance."

"For too long the corporate world has hidden behind a government policy of exclusion, exploitation and oppression. Industry and commerce are on record as saying that the business of business is business," says Mkhwanazi.

But he stresses that he is not prepared to prejudge the best political system for SA. In fact, BMF will research what it hopes will be the definitive book on black advancement, rather than rely on books written by white "experts."

The final goal of BMF is to help create a distinctive South African corporate culture.

Mkhwanazi agrees with Natal University's Jill Natrass who says: "SA should evolve its own value system which is neither black nor white. Blacks should be circumspect and avoid adopting distorted white value systems, equally whites should derive lessons from black traditional practises such as making decisions through the process of consensus."

Mkhwanazi adds: "This won't mean second best. Look at the way the Japanese have fused their practices with the best of the Western system."

In the South African context such optimism is indeed refreshing.

/9274

## SOCIAL

### **Demands for Benefits by Militant Trade Unions Being Met by Employers**

34000271a Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English  
7 Jan 88 p 10

[Text] Employers are increasingly meeting the demands of a vocal, militant trade unionism by developing employee benefit packages through the process of negotiation.

This process should be encouraged in order to facilitate the diverse needs of different groups and industries, says Old Mutual and its 1987 Employment Benefit Review.

The number of strikes recorded in South Africa has more than doubled since 1982—work days lost increased by almost 250 percent and wages lost as a result of strikes were up by 409 percent.

"These figures obviously reflect a widespread and growing dissatisfaction with, among other issues, current remuneration packages.

"The picture is one of changing demands and increasingly articulate and powerful communication of these demands.

"In themselves, these developments should not give rise to great concern. What would cause concern, however, would be a nation whose business managers were unable or unwilling to respond appropriately to an increasingly vocal workforce."



Retirement benefit funds the review notes, have generally been implemented without consultation, on the basis that funding is complex and best left to experts.

Participation and consultation are among trade unions, key demands, but to date these have not been fully met.

"What is needed to facilitate an acceptable solution is a flexible base from which every employee's real needs can be met; a base which give the parties scope and authority to communicate and will give employers and their employees confidence in the validity and endurance of the solution," it says.

/9274

**Crime Rate in Soweto Soars Due to Increased Number of Firearms**

34000271b Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
7 Jan 88 p 5

[Article by Ali Mphaki]

[Text] The law of the jungle continues to rule in Soweto, with statistics for January to November last year showing an average of three murders or homicides a day.

Significantly firearms claimed the lives of 234 of the 1,052 people who were killed in this period.

Soweto police PRO, Major Zwane, attributed this to the swelling number of unlicensed firearms in the townships.

He said residents should immediately report to the police anybody seen with an unlicensed firearm. "This would help save a lot of lives."

The six Soweto police stations, which include Kliptown, 1,662 cases of car thefts were investigated.

There were 592 cases of house-breaking into business premises and 1,830 cases of house-breaking into residential houses.

Major Zwane rejected allegations that the crime rate soared because the police were too busy dealing with unrest.

He said in addition to unrest work they were also doing their duty of protecting residents.

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**Neusa President Challenges Examination System as Discriminatory**

34000271c Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 7-13 Jan 88 p 5

[Report on interview with Neusa President Curtis Nkondo; date and place not given]

[Text] The National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) has rejected the present system of matric exams, which it says are designed to "perpetuate class distinction."

Neusa president Curtis Nkondo also criticised the "grossly inflated matric results" released by state education authorities last week, saying they "bear no relation to the academic ability of South African youth".

To prove his point, Nkondo challenged the Department of Education and Training (Det) to let educationists examine the scripts of last year's candidates.

"Parents, teachers and students know how little real teaching and learning did take place in Det schools in 1987," he said.

"The exams have been used to justify the repressive measures in force and to give credibility to government promises to achieve educational uniformity."

"How else can one explain the ridiculously high pass rate?"

In a wide-ranging interview on the state of education in South Africa, he told the NEW NATION: "The government uses exams to reduce black youths' chances of competing against whites.

"Exams are a funnel in which candidates are either accepted or rejected—and in South Africa, because of the way exams and exam results are manipulated, it is usually black youths who are rejected.

"This is of political advantage to employers, as the majority become labourers...hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Asked what he saw as an alternative to exams, Nkondo said: "It is important for all of us to search for other ways of evaluating students' work.

"In the education field we need suitably qualified and politicised teachers. When this is done, teachers will have no problems in handling students."

Nkondo also called on students to remain in the classroom to campaign for these changes.

"We must not be at school to succumb to the system, because that will be self-defeating," he warned.

"Students are correct in demanding democratic student representative councils (SRC's) and participation of parents, teachers and students in education.

"They also would like to see an educational system that is non-authoritarian, non-sexist, non-racial and non-elitist.

"Education is never neutral," Nkondo stressed.

"The recent matric exams are proof of the faults in the present situation. The way the exams are structured gives whites similar advantages to job reservation—it gives them better access to universities, colleges and jobs."

He said this year's results were "so inflated that they bear little or no relation to the quality of education, standards of teaching or the amount of work done by students.

"Instead, these results seem to have been designed to reassure the people of South Africa that there was no education crisis, that the state of emergency is good for education."

Nkondo said the state was trying to suggest, among other things, that:

- Teachers and students are not affected by the civil war in South Africa and Namibia, or by detentions, censorship, rent boycotts, attacks by vigilantes, security action and mass arrests.
- The only problems in the Department of Education and Training (Det) are a lack of qualified teachers and a shortage of accommodation—if it wasn't for this, the results would be as good as those of other ethnic education systems.
- The emergency regulations have removed social and educational problems.
- The process of reform is actually working to provide young South Africans with a real future, and the demands of the people are being met.
- Negotiation with the government—on its terms—will provide solutions to South Africa's problems.

Nkondo stated clearly that his organisation "rejects all these illusions as false."

"There is no doubt that the education crisis is actually greater than before," he concluded.

[Portion omitted] education—the banning and unbanning of organisations is that of other state departments".

He added that it was "against the Education Act for political organisations to operate on school premises".

Asked about the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) request for a say in the running of schools, Posselt said provision had been made for parents, the

community and other officially recognised bodies to sit on school committees, governing councils, parent-teacher associations and liaison committees.

Although a number of student grievances were not attended to by the department last year, Posselt was adamant that "legitimate grievances, especially those of an educational nature, have been addressed in the past".

Posselt said the total number of students will increase by approximately 70,000 this year, and that more than 300,000 Sub A's will be registered.

In order to cope with the increasing number of students, the department has planned to increase the number of schools throughout the country.

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**Demand for Scientists Exceeds Supply**  
34000269a Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
11 Jan 88 p 2

[Article by Lise Bosman]

[Text] The demand for scientists in the natural sciences far exceeds the number of scientists available, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) figures show.

Jan Beukes, acting executive director of the HSRC's Institute of Manpower, said recent retrenchments of scientific personnel at the CSIR did not reflect a general shortage of positions in the job market, but was rather the result of an internal rationalisation process.

Statistics detailing the expected demand for natural scientists had revealed figures of 24,444 in 1985, 0,41% of the total labour force, excluding farm and domestic workers. The figure was expected to rise to 34,631 in 1995, 0,48% of the total labour force.

Such figures were based on past developments and did not include variables such as inflation. The statistics represented a projected percentage growth of 3,5%.

The real supply situation in 1985, however, had reflected 20,400 people in natural scientific occupations, revealing a shortage of manpower in the field.

Beukes said although it was difficult to tell at this stage, the shortage was likely to increase by 1995. The problem was one faced by all developing countries with a demand for new infrastructures and an attendant need for manpower.

Friedel Sellschop, deputy vice-chancellor for research at Wits University, said any shortage of natural scientists had a "direct impact" on the training of professionals and on work done in industry.

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**Steps Urged in Case of Medical Sanctions  
Application**

34000269b Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
15 Jan 88 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] SA must urgently examine the options open to the country following the withdrawal of four well-known international pharmaceutical companies, deputy National Health Minister Dr M H Veldman said yesterday.

Opening a head office complex in Sandton for French based Servier Laboratories, Veldman said it would have to be determined what materials were essential for the continued production of medicines and medical products.

This would be necessary in the event of international sanctions being extended to medicines, Veldman said.

Assurances had been given that sanctions would not be extended to include medicines but recently four international pharmaceutical companies had withdrawn from SA.

Steps would have to be taken to ensure continuity of supply of essential pharmaceuticals. A possible source of many of the raw materials might be found locally.

"We as a country must be well prepared for any eventuality as one cannot but wonder where it will all end," he said.

SA should urgently but carefully consider which raw materials would be essential for the continued production of medicines and medical products, and what would have to be done to make certain that supplies of essential materials were not cut off.

"Cognisance should be taken of the fact that a possible source of many of the raw materials required may be found in products and by-products of the local Sasol organisation," he said.

He said SA stood accused, judged and sentenced by the international community because of its apparent shortcomings.

Facts and the principles of fairness were often ignored, as were rationality and objectivity, resulting in emotional and sometimes also hysterical outbursts of condemnation.

The country had to cope with divestment, disinvestment, boycotts and sanctions and threats of further similar action "if we fail to bow to international pressure".

"The importance of a company such as Servier Laboratories perhaps now become apparent to you," Veldman said.

Meanwhile executive director of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Manufacturers Association of SA John Toerien said it was wrong to conclude that because the four international pharmaceutical companies withdrew from SA their medicines would not be available.

The change of ownership in fact could be a key element ensuring continuity of supply.

/9274

**Emigration/Immigration Figures**

34000269c Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
13 Jan 88 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] Pretoria—Nearly 1,000 South Africans a month left the country in the first 11 months of last year to settle elsewhere, says Central Statistical Services.

And during the period the drain of skills continued, although at a slightly lower rate than in the January-November period of 1986.

Emigrants in the 1987 period totalled 10,485 (12,815 last year) and immigrants 7,090 (6,521 last year)—a net loss of 3,395.

Of the emigrants, 1,858 (2,165) were in professional, semi-professional or technical occupations.

In November, there were actually more immigrants—1,040 (538)—than emigrants—566 (980), a gain of 474.

Foreign visitors in the 11 months increased to 613,348 (555,993). Visitors on business totalled 139,907 (133,291).

Most foreign visitors in November came from Zimbabwe (11,597), Britain (10,718) and West Germany (6,773).

/9274

**North Korean Arms Reportedly Offloaded at Dar**  
34000292h *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*  
17 Dec 87 pp 1, 6, 7

[Article by Gichuru Njihia in Busia and Reuters in Dar es Salaam]

[Excerpt] As the shoot-out continued through the third day yesterday along the Kenya/Uganda common border, a large consignment of arms for the NRA forces was being offloaded from a North Korean ship at Dar es Salaam.

Reuters news agency quoted Dar es Salaam port sources as saying the military equipment would be taken by rail to Mwanza on Lake Victoria from where the wagons would be shipped by ferry to the Ugandan lake port of Jinja.

Diplomatic sources told Reuters that the North Korean ship was also due to unload Soviet-built Sam-7 shoulder-launched anti-aircraft missiles.

Sixty ground-based anti-aircraft guns have been loaded onto 20 Ugandan railway wagons from the North Korean freighter "Tae Dong Gang" and a further 30 wagons had been loaded with ammunition from the ship, an eyewitness said.

Ten armoured personnel carriers and eight truck-mounted rocket launchers offloaded from the "Tae Dong Gang" were lined up on the quayside.

The North Korean freighter has been in port for several days.

/9604

**Tanzanian Transport Sought For Coffee**  
34000290h *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*  
23 Dec 87 p 12

[Article by Omar al-Amoody, NATION correspondent, Dar es Salaam, Tuesday]

[Text] Uganda's Coffee Marketing Board has invited Tanzanian transporters to tender for the haulage of Ugandan coffee from the Kampala-based Bugolobi central coffee processing plant to Mombasa for export.

A press advertisement published in the Tanzanian Government-owned DAILY NEWS here today stipulated that only those transporters with 20 to 40-tonne trucks covered with tarpaulins, and in very good mechanical condition could qualify.

A similar press advertisement appears in today's NATION, inviting tenders from competent and fully registered and licensed transporting companies which are able to carry bags from Bugolobi to Mombasa.

The transporters were required to forward their applications to the board's secretary in Kampala. A local banker was supposed to be one of the referees to the tenderers.

It was not possible to find out immediately why the coffee marketing board decided to invite Tanzanian transporters since most of Uganda's coffee was traditionally hauled by Kenyan and Ugandan transporters.

Thousands of tonnes of Ugandan coffee are held up in Uganda for lack of transport.

At the same time, the border conflict had reduced traffic between the two countries and caused fuel shortages in Uganda.

The Uganda Government authorities have begun rationing fuel.

/9604



**Editorial Calls for Cuban Troops To Remain in Angola**  
34000296A Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
30 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] Racist South Africa's aggression against Angola constantly reminds the people of this region about the need to keep Cuban troops in that country.

There are reports almost every day of the apartheid regime's attacks on Angola. This is despite promises (which turn out to be empty ones) from Pretoria that the invaders would withdraw their troops from the south of the country.

The Angolan government announced yesterday that South African planes have bombed army positions and towns in southern Angola killing 15 civilians. There is evidence that the regime attacked our neighbour because the Angolan forces shot down a South African plane and hit a second one.

What could have happened to Angola if the Cuban troops had been withdrawn or not been invited in the first place. It is obvious that if Cuban troops had not arrived in that country in 1975, a South African puppet government would have been installed in Luanda.

And if the Cubans were withdrawn after chasing Jonas Savimbi and his South African backers, South Africa would not just have overrun Angola but it would have posed a serious threat to other Frontline states.

There would also have been little talk about the independence of Namibia. SWAPO's efforts to fight the racist regime would have been made much more difficult by Savimbi.

So the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is crucial to the survival of the Angolan government and the liberation movements fighting the borders. These are simple but important facts which people living in black independent states should grasp.

Unfortunately there are some people in our midst who think like our enemies. They want Cuban troops to leave Angola while South African forces are still occupying the country and killing innocent civilians.

Some of the misguided Africans even believe that Namibia would be granted independence when and if Cuban troops leave Angola. Namibia would not get independence on a negotiations table if Angola is overrun by South Africa. South Africa would not allow that to happen.

It should also be noted that as long as apartheid continues to exist the Frontline states will need the help of friendly countries like Cuba. After all apartheid is being supported by rich and militarily powerful countries. South Africa is not a lonely wolf in this cruel world.

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**World Bank Withdraws From Development Project**

34000296b Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
31 Dec 87 p 1

[Article by TIMES reporter: "World Bank Pulls Out"]

[Excerpt] The World Bank has withdrawn financial support to the K40 million Southern Province agricultural development project (SPADP), provincial political secretary Cde Winson Kamwana said in Livingstone yesterday.

Cde Kamwana told the provincial council meeting at Victoria hall attended by Prime Minister Cde Kebby Musokotwane that the last World Bank mission decided to terminate its investment in the project from today.

SPADP was to contribute K40 million towards the strengthening of extension services, improvement of animal health services, provision of inputs and output storage depots and provision of loans to small scale farmers through Lima Bank and Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU).

Cde Kamwana said it was difficult for the province to realise the production targets it was to include in the first progress report on the implementation of the interim national development plan because such targets depended heavily on SPADP.

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**UNIP Resettlement Proposal Raises Questions**

34000297c Lusaka *SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English 3 Jan 88 p 7

[Text] The recent UNIP National Council resolutions seeing enactment of a law to compel layabouts to go back to the land has raised eyebrows of the Law Association of Zambia.

Vice-chairman of the association Mr Ben Ngenda said in Lusaka yesterday: "We are certainly curious about what this proposal entails."

He made these observations when asked whether fundamental human rights might be infringed if such a law was passed.

The National Council which met in Lusaka from December 17 to 22, resolved that a law should be enacted to compel all able bodied and unemployed persons to go back to the land for redeployment in State aided projects.

"The relevant amendment to the Republican Constitution should be initiated to bring this into effect," the resolution stated.

But Mr Ngenda said in the absence of details from the Party on how they intended to carry out the proposal, the LAZ could not make a reasoned comment on the matter.

It appeared that the changing of the constitution would result into restriction of freedom of movement of certain groups of people.

"But what might appear, on the fact of it, to be an infringement on human rights may turn out not to be so at all," he said.

LAZ would await details on how the Party proposed to conduct that before it could take a stand.

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#### **ZCTU Skeptical About Kaunda's Ration Card Scheme**

34000296c Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
4 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by TIMES reporter: "Ration Cards Doubt—ZCTU"]

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) is skeptical about the success of the proposed "ration cards" because of its discriminatory nature and the inability to make the poor rich.

ZCTU chairman Cde Frederick Chiluba, said in Ndola yesterday that the answer to the economic problems the people were facing still lay in the creation of enough wealth for distribution.

Cde Chiluba was reacting to President Kaunda's announcement that he had asked the Central Committee to consider introducing "ration cards" which would be issued to poor people to buy goods at subsidized prices.

Cde Kaunda said after renewing his Party membership card in Lusaka on Friday that the present policy on subsidies was wrong because rich people bought goods at the same prices as the poor.

But Cde Chiluba said while he wished the Party and its Government "every success" in its endeavours he was not sure whether introduction of food coupons to a certain category of citizens was the answer.

"Any effort by the Party and its Government to lessen the difficulties that people face is a very welcome move.

"But there are things that we have to consider about what the President said. There is, for example, an element of distinction. I don't know how we are going to classify the poor from the rich. This in itself doesn't augur well," Cde Chiluba said.

He wondered whether the idea was workable because there was nothing to stop the rich from sending the poor to buy cheap goods for them in the special shops.

What he meant was that even if special shops for the poor were set up, people would still not have the money to buy what they needed so they would have to patronise on the rich, which would give the rich access to the outlets reserved for the needy.

Cde Chiluba said the UNIP fought a relentless battle against discrimination during the colonial era. There were shops and butcheries reserved for the white in which black people could not dare to enter.

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#### **Overzealous Vigilantes To Be Retrained**

34000298a Lusaka *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL* in English  
31 Dec 87 p 5

[Text] The Party on the Copperbelt has drawn up an intensive programme aimed at teaching vigilantes various aspects of the country's laws, humanism and economic problems, provincial Youth League Chairman Sam Msichili said on Tuesday.

The lectures expected to start in January will be conducted with the help of law enforcement officers and those conversant with Zambia's economic problems.

Speaking in Ndola, Cde Msichili said it had become necessary to organise lectures to guide vigilantes so that they know what was expected of them.

"We have realised that some youths have been over enthusiastic about their role as vigilantes. The Party Youth wing will work hand in hand with law enforcement department to ensure that the programme succeeds."

Vigilantes were doing a commendable job in assisting the police to curb crime and should be guided as much as possible how to approach members of the public at any given time.

The vigilantes, popularly known as "By Air" on the Copperbelt have in the past been harassing members of the public at bus stops, markets and residential areas as way to controlling crime.

Cde Msichili indicated that the lectures once started would be, an ongoing programme adding that these would be extended to new recruits to ensure that none of them was misdirected.

"We would also conduct refresher courses for old members from time to time. The lectures include Party organisation and the economic recovery programme."

Asked whether some of the planned subjects would not be beyond the understanding of the vigilantes Cde Msi-chili said "a majority of vigilantes have attained grade seven education, some have gone up to grade ten while others are grade twelve graduates."

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**Oil Drilling Operations Suspended**

34000297a Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
28 Dec 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Oil drilling operations in Chama district, now in their fourth month, have been curtailed by the onset of the rains. Mines Minister Cde Pickson Chitambala said in Lusaka yesterday.

Placid Oil, an American company carrying out exploration work started drilling on September 14 and it was hoped the exercise would be completed by the beginning of the rainy season.

Cde Chitambala said machines being used in the operations were delicate and certain parts could not be exposed to the rain, drilling could be done when it is dry.

He said because of the advent of the rains, it was anticipated that the progress would not be as fast as expected.

Placid Oil was still working on the first hydrocarbon well called Luangwa I—in block "A." The water table is high and in the first 200 metres, the company struck a reservoir which had to be cleared.

But once the rains were over, operations would be extended to another well. Three wells had been planned for the programme.

On work by Mobil Oil company in Luano valley, Cde Chitambala said exploration was going on.

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**HERALD Supports Extension of Emergency**  
*MB291418 Harare THE HERALD in English*  
23 Jan 88 p 4

[Editorial: "A vote to end terror"]

[Text] The extension of the state of emergency for another six months with effect from next Tuesday is a direct result of the continued acts of aggression and destabilisation being perpetrated by the apartheid regime in South Africa.

When he obtained parliamentary approval to extend the state of emergency last year, the then Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Enos Nkala, cited as reasons for the emergency powers what he regarded as the continuing menace of dissidents in matabeleland and the Midlands, including the spill-over of terrorist activities of the MNR bandits into the eastern border areas.

Since that time the MNR bandits have carried out numerous acts of intimidation and terrorism on the borders of Zimbabwe while in matabeleland the dissidents have committed dastardly crimes against party activists and defenceless men, women and children.

It would appear the situation has not yet improved. On asking Parliament for a further six-month extension of the state of emergency, the new Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Moven Mahachi, revealed that between July last year and January this year MNR bandits had committed numerous acts of banditry.

In all these terrorist activities it is the sinister hand of the Pretoria racist regime that guides and manipulates the murderous activities of the bandits and dissidents.

In his statement to the House of Assembly, Cde Mahachi said the apartheid regime was involved in the bomb blast that occurred in Bulawayo recently and from this it is more than probable that Pretoria was also connected with the bomb blast at the ANC offices in Lusaka this week.

All these terrorist acts of destabilisation create an atmosphere of tension in Southern Africa justifying yesterday's extension of the state of emergency here.

But with the welcome decision to merge ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU and the demise of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, a political framework is taking shape in our country within which acts of banditry are likely to be resisted by the entire population.

**Government To Register Mozambican Refugees**  
*34000274a Tanzania DAILY NEWS in English*  
24 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) plans to conduct an identification and registration exercise for Mozambican refugees currently living with nationals in villages in Ruvuma, Mtwara and Lindi regions, it was learnt yesterday.

The exercise is in an effort to establish two settlements for the refugees to be located in Ruvuma and Lindi, where there will be organised reception centres.

This was said by the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Simai Pandu Makame, when receiving clothes and rugs donated by the Islamic Africa Relief Agency (IARA) for the Mozambican refugees at a ceremony held in his office in Dar es Salaam.

There are currently 72,000 Mozambican refugees in the southern regions of whom 42,000 are in Ruvuma, 20,000 in Mtwara and 10,000 in Lindi.

With the exception of the 15,000 others in Ruvuma and 400 in Masasi District, Mtwara Region who are in organised reception centres, the rest are living among the people in village, the Deputy Minister said.

He paid tribute to IARA for responding positively to calls for assistance for the refugees who started flowing into Tanzania since 1984 in flight of marauding MNR bandits.

Ndugu Makame also paid tribute to the UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP), governments of Australia, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Japan for their prompt support for the refugees.

The Deputy Minister said an estimated 407,000 Mozambican refugees were currently in neighbouring countries of Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia after being displaced by the racist South Africa aggression of the Frontline States. Many innocent civilians have been killed, maimed, tortured and uprooted from their motherland by the racists and South African backed MNR bandits.

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**Law Removes Corporal Punishment**  
*34000274c Tanzanian DAILY NEWS in English*  
16 Dec 87 p 2

[Quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] Harare, Tuesday. The Supreme Court has struck down Zimbabwe's corporal punishment laws.



Granting an appeal by three convicted child rapists, the court declared yesterday that the caning of criminals was degrading and unconstitutional.

Zimbabwe's constitution provides that 'no person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other such treatment.'

The court's ruling said that 'irrespective of the offence he has committed, the vilest criminal remains a human being possessed of common human dignity.'

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#### **Four Dams Completed**

34000274b Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN in English*  
12 Jan 88 p 12

[Text] Bulawayo—Four of 19 dams being constructed by people in the Tsholotsho district under a food-for-work programme were complete, the district administrator, Mr James Nyoni, said.

Ziana, the national news agency, reported work on the four dams—Mkumbavula, Sitshefunye, Filiso and Mathe—started late last year and they were already filling up.

He said the rest were nearing completion.—Sapa.

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